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Bulgarian Communist Party 12th Congress Theses for
Social, Economic, Cultural Development During 1981-1990

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BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY 12TH CONGRESS THESES FOR
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DURING 1981-1990

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Feb 81 pp 1-7

[Draft theses on the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the party's work, the social, economic and cultural development of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) and on the tasks for the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and through 1990]

[Text] Five years have passed since the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This was an exceptionally important period in the struggle for the implementation of the party program for building a developed socialist society in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan for the socioeconomic development of the country was successfully completed under the strategic slogan of high effectiveness and high quality in all sectors and activities.

We are on the threshold of the 12th BCP Congress which will be held on the eve of noteworthy events close to the heart of every Bulgarian Communist and Bulgarian patriot: the 25th anniversary of the April BCP Central Committee Plenum, the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the 13th centennial of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

The meaning and content of the party's comprehensive activities in the period between the 11th and 12th congresses were the concern and struggle for enhancing the material and spiritual well-being of the people and for accelerating the social, economic and spiritual enhancement of our socialist homeland.

These were fruitful years during which our country, regardless of the difficulties related to the unfavorable international situation and of weaknesses in some subjective areas, reached new heights which brought it closer to the achievements of the advanced countries in many respects.

New major successes were achieved in the development of production forces, science, artistic culture and education, in the advancement of social relations, in enhancing the living standards of the people and in the further assertion of the socialist way of life.

The sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Bulgarian people became even stronger. The activeness of all social forces and social groups increased in the implementation of the policy of the BCP in the work and struggle for the good of the people. Comprehensive activities were developed for the sake of improving our social management.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is an inflexible fortress and a dynamically developing country of real socialism. Its existence and development are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. The international prestige and influence of socialist Bulgaria rose and strengthened as an active factor for peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The guiding and directing role of the BCP, as the vanguard of the working class and the entire people, increased even further in the course of the solution of the broad and complex problems of building a mature socialist society. The party promptly detected and provided a profound scientific answer to the ripe problems of the country's development. It formulated the proper directions and mobilized the efforts, minds and creativity of the party members and all working people for their successful solution.

The successes achieved in all areas of social life are a new manifestation of the vital force of the socialist social system and of its unquestionable advantages over capitalism.

These successes show yet once again and reassert the accuracy, vitality and creative nature of the Leninist April line followed by the Bulgarian Communist Party. For the past 25 years the April line, representing Marxism-Leninism in action, is yielding historical results in the building of socialism. It is steadily developing and enriching in accordance with the development of life and the progress made by the country toward mature socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the NRB [Bulgarian People's Republic], a major theoretician and organizer, noted personality in the international communist and workers movements, and worthy continuator of the cause of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, is making a historical contribution to and deserves credit for the elaboration and implementation of the April line.

In the period of preparations for its regular 12th congress the BCP is drawing the balance of the main results of its work and of the development of the country after the 11th congress and is earmarking the basic problems and directions of Bulgaria's overall development in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

It is a question of a balance, problems and directions of great strategic and immediate importance in the all-round development of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the living standard of the Bulgarian people and the further implementation of our immediate historical task--the building of mature socialism.

It is a question of assessments, problems and tasks pertaining to the achievements in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the forthcoming tasks of the Eighth Five-Year Plan in all areas of our material and spiritual development. The more accurately such assessments, problems and tasks are developed, the better, the more solid and the more fruitful will be the foundation of the forthcoming work of the party and the country at large and of each party organization and individual labor collective separately.

The formulation of the theses of the 12th BCP Congress is a major and responsible partywide project. It can be implemented on the necessary level only by including the collective mind and competency of the entire party, the working class, the specialists, the agricultural workers, the scientific and artistic-creative and entire people's intelligentsia, and of all generations and working people in our homeland.

The BCP Central Committee is publishing the draft theses for their discussion, confident that the party- and nationwide discussion will reflect, yet once again, the high political maturity, close unity and cohesion of the party and the people, their boundless dedication and loyalty to the socialist doctrine and cause and their profound interest in insuring the even more successful development of the Bulgarian People's Republic and its reaching even greater accomplishments in the building of a developed socialist society.

I. On World Circumstances and Party and State International Activities

In the past period the BCP and the NRB pursued an active and peaceful foreign policy in international circumstances characterized by increased complexity and contradictions.

During that period the greatest accomplishment in international relations was the continuation of the policy of detente and cooperation among countries in Europe and throughout the world. This represented a major victory for the peoples and the peace-loving forces. Detente is consistent with the basic interests of each nation and country. The task of defending, protecting and continuing detente remains basic. It becomes even more important and topical now, when imperialism, American imperialism above all, is trying to make a turn from the policy of detente to a policy of tension, expansion and confrontation, when reactionary forces are trying to trigger a new arms race and when a serious danger is threatening world peace.

In the past period as well relations among countries continued to develop under the sign of the basic contradiction of our age: the contradiction between capitalism and socialism. As a whole, the ratio of forces in the world continued to change in favor of peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

The all-round successes of the socialist comity--the main bulwark of peace and social progress--were the foundations for its growing influence on the course of world events. The socialist countries, the great Soviet Union above all, were the main factor in the strengthening of international security and cooperation. The BCP Central Committee stresses with deep satisfaction the tremendous contribution and profound role played by the CPSU and the USSR and, personally, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for peace and detente.

The prestige, influence and role of the international communist and workers movements has increased. The struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries for democratic freedoms and social changes has assumed a new scope. An active class and anti-imperialist struggle is developing in many Asian, African and Latin American countries. The movement for peace and for preventing the

danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe has become even more effective. Unity among the different democratic peace-loving and revolutionary forces of our time have strengthened. The detente process created real prerequisites for the assertion of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and for the development of their reciprocal economic, political and cultural relations.

The general crisis in the capitalist world continued to intensify and all its contradictions, to aggravate. Of late the aggressive imperialist circles have intensified their attempts to stop or, at least, to slow down the development of the global revolutionary process, disturb the approximate military balance which has been created and change the ratio of forces in their favor. To this effect they are accelerating the arms race and pursuing a policy of provocations and threats toward the socialist and other independent countries. Imperialism is seeking and finding a partner and, in some respects, an ally in today's Beijing leadership.

Some phenomena related to the scientific and technical revolution are part of the complex picture of today's world. To us, communists, scientific and technical progress is a powerful factor in resolving the tremendous and complex problems facing mankind. At the same time, however, in the hands of the imperialist bourgeoisie, scientific and technical progress is subordinated to the plans for expansion and domination and for the destruction of the nations.

In the nuclear missile age there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. More than ever before, today the problem of peace and war assumes utmost importance.

The Bulgarian People's Republic as well has made a worthy contribution to the consolidation of the peace and the intensification of cooperation and understanding among peoples on the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. In the past period our country hosted the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace and a number of other major international meetings and activities. The foreign political activities, speeches, and works published abroad of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and NRB State Council chairman, met with the broad response of the world public. His visits to many countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America strengthened and broadened political relations and the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the NRB and these countries.

Today socialist Bulgaria is an active, respected and sought after partner. Its role in international life is rising steadily. It is maintaining diplomatic relations with 116 countries, trade relations with 112 and cultural relations with 132.

The NRB's foreign policy successes are the result of the stable ascending socialist development of our country, particularly after the historical April 1956 Plenum. They are the result of the organic unity between the party and the people, the dynamic social, economic and cultural progress, the creative approach to problems of domestic and foreign policy and the inflexible loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The foreign policy of the NRB is principle-minded, consistent, dynamic and constructive. It is an inseparable part of the joint policies pursued by the USSR

and the other fraternal socialist countries for insuring lasting peace, cooperation and social progress on earth.

The shaping and implementation of the country's foreign policy is the work of the party's Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, of the NRB government and, personally, of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Because of his Marxist-Leninist principle-mindedness and foresight, prestige and experience as a statesman, he justifiably holds a noted position among the most active and respected political figures of our time.

The NRB is actively participating in the work of the United Nations and of virtually all international specialized organizations and, in accordance with its possibilities, is making a worthy contribution to the achievement of their noble objectives. Our country's participation in the work of UNESCO is increasing further and further.

The further strengthening of the unity, unity of action and fraternal alliance with the members of the socialist comity and, above all, with the great Soviet Union, will remain the basic direction of the foreign policy of our party and state.

The systematic activities and cooperation among our communist parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are the motive force of the fraternal relations existing among the members of the socialist comity. The constant and active contacts at all levels and, particularly, the meetings and talks among the leading party and state leaders of the members of the comity, play an important role.

The course of global events confirmed the historical mission of the Warsaw Pact as a reliable shield protecting the independence and socialist gains of its member countries and as a decisive factor for peace and security. The constructive proposals made by the Political Consultative Committee of the member countries and, particularly, the proposals calling for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, for the conclusion of a treaty among all members of the European conference on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another and many others indicate the proper ways for the solution of the main international problems.

It is our national and international duty to continue to cooperate in the further all-round strengthening of the Warsaw Pact, particularly in the current complex international situation.

CEMA is of exceptional importance in the successful development of the socialist countries. In recent years the development of cooperation among CEMA-member countries have entered a new higher stage. Our country's active participation in CEMA activities will continue. We shall be making our contribution to the steady advancement of its work and the further development of integration processes on a bilateral and multilateral basis. The broadening and intensification of specialization and cooperation and the implementation of long-term target programs will remain the main directions in the development of cooperation.

The relations between the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CPSU and the USSR are the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

Under the guidance of the BCP and the CPSU and their central committees and, personally, of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation are intensifying and strengthening ever further. They are becoming a great material force in our development.

The BCP and the CPSU are successfully implementing their joint course of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. This course is a prime factor in the blossoming of socialist Bulgaria. It is of great international importance and we shall continue to follow it steadfastly.

We shall continue to improve cooperation among party, state, economic and public organs, organizations and movements and among okrugs and labor collectives. The rapprochement process will be developed in all areas.

The BCP deems it as its supreme patriotic and international duty to continue to do everything possible in the future to promote the steady development of friendship and cooperation in all directions between the BCP and the CPSU, between the NRB and the USSR and between the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples.

Bilateral relations between the NRB and the other members of the socialist comity have reached a new, higher level. We shall continue to devote tireless efforts and concern for their all-round and fruitful development.

The trend toward a considerable growth of trade, more effective development of specialization and cooperation and the application of contemporary methods of economic and scientific and technical cooperation will be retained and intensified. The content and forms of cooperation in the fields of culture, science and tourism and in all fields of life will be developed and enriched.

The NRB pays prime attention to its relations with the Balkan countries. It is promoting the peace, good-neighborly relations and security in the area, the intensified trust and friendship among Balkan countries and the steady development and enrichment of cooperation with our neighbors on a realistic, consistent, principled and constructive basis.

The positive changes which have been accomplished on the Balkan Peninsula through joint efforts have been significant and substantial advances have been made. The Balkan peoples are becoming ever more clearly aware of the benefits of peace, detente and understanding. Ever more soberly and realistically the Balkan countries are working for the conversion of our area into a zone and factor of European and global peace.

Our Balkan policy is consistent with the basic interests of the Bulgarian and the other peoples of the area. It serves the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation.

Bulgaria will continue its active struggle for the assertion of positive trends in relations among Balkan countries. It will oppose the attempts of certain

imperialist and reactionary circles to destabilize the circumstances in the area and promote mistrust and tension among the Balkan nations. Our desire is for the Balkan Peninsula to become an area of lasting peace and stability so that we may live in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect and close and sincere friendship with all neighbors. We shall steadfastly pursue this objective.

The Bulgarian People's Republic ascribes great importance to the development of active political, economic, cultural and other relations and cooperation with the newly liberated and the developing countries. Loyal to our revolutionary convictions, we feel sincere sympathy for these countries and are giving them selfless moral-political and material aid. Our principled policy is yielding good results: we are maintaining intensive, comprehensive and expanding contacts and cooperation with virtually all developing countries.

In recent years the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have achieved new successes in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence, economic autonomy and social progress.

The gaining of freedom and independence by a number of oppressed peoples, the victories of the people's anti-imperialist revolution in some developing countries, and the breakdown of the aggressive CENTO bloc were a serious blow dealt at the positions of imperialism. The national-liberation struggle for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism is continuing. Resistance to neocolonialism and to antipeople's and dictatorial regimes is growing.

The socialist orientation taken by some of these countries and the circumstance that some of the ruling revolutionary-democratic parties are adopting the ideas of Marxism-Leninism as the basis for the radical transformation of their societies, is a qualitatively new aspect in the development of some of these countries.

Imperialism is not reconciled with the revolutionary changes and is resorting ever more frequently to military intervention, proclaiming entire geographic areas to be areas of its "vital" interests. It is creating new military bases and "rapid deployment forces." It is trying to break down the unity of action of the developing countries and to pit them against the members of the socialist comity. This seriously threatens the independence and progress of the developing countries.

The BCP and the NRB express their solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence, democracy and social progress.

We have always stood, are, and will remain standing shoulder to shoulder with fraternal Cuba, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We support the struggle for the building of a new society in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. We support the anti-imperialist struggle waged by Zimbabwe and other nations in the African south, the Persian Gulf, Central America and other parts of the world.

We express our combat solidarity with the people's anti-imperialist Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and the nationwide uprising of the Farabundo Marti Front in El Salvador.

We support the struggle waged by the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and favor the overall, just and lasting solution of the Middle Eastern problem, the total withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent country. The Bulgarian People's Republic favors strict respect for the sovereignty and security of all states in the area.

The NRB highly values the contribution which the movement of nonaligned countries is making in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of the peace and reduction of international tension, against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for the reorganization of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis.

We shall continue to strengthen our comprehensive relations with the developing countries. Our foreign economic and cultural relations will be developed on an accelerated and mutually profitable basis through comprehensive economic, trade, cultural and scientific and technical cooperation with them. Our comprehensive relations with countries with a socialist orientation and with their ruling revolutionary-democratic parties will continue to expand and intensify.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is building its relations with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. Our relations with many of them are developing actively, on a principled and mutually profitable basis. Agreements reached at summit meetings are being successfully implemented. There is a reciprocal aspiration to use existing opportunities for mutually profitable cooperation in various areas.

In coordination with the other members of the socialist comity, the Bulgarian People's Republic will:

Systematically and actively assist in surmounting the current international tension and promoting the strict observance of the Helsinki Final Act, and the elaboration of a system of measures which will guarantee peace, detente, disarmament, and the freedom and progress of the nations;

Struggle with all possible means against the export of counterrevolution in countries and areas which have taken the path of social change;

Strive toward greater effectiveness of economic relations with capitalist countries on a mutually profitable and balanced basis and the more extensive use of promising forms of cooperation;

Contribute to the further development of scientific and technical and cultural exchanges with these countries.

The working class is in the center of our age. The international communist and workers movements are asserting themselves as the most influential political force of our time. The communist ranks are growing and strengthening. Today over 90

communist and workers parties throughout the world are working and struggling for the implementation of the common communist ideal.

The BCP maintains active relations and is engaged in a variety of bilateral and multilateral forms of cooperation with all communist and workers Marxist-Leninist parties in the world. In 1980 alone over 180 delegations and work groups were exchanged between the BCP and the fraternal parties. The BCP participated in a number of international meetings and other actions of the European and global communist movement.

The Marxist-Leninist communist parties and the communist movement as a whole are in the leading ranks of the progressive struggles of contemporary mankind. The communists are in the vanguard of the efforts of the peoples for the building of socialism and communism in the socialist countries and for achieving profound democratic and social changes in the capitalist world. The unity of action and cohesion of the communist and workers movements are strengthening in the course of the struggle for peace, security and social progress.

The communist movement is using a great variety of methods in strengthening interaction in the joint struggle. The 1976 Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Europe and other multilateral meetings played a useful role. The international theoretical conference held in 1978 in Sofia on "The Building of Socialism and Communism and Global Development" was a major event in the life of the communist movement in recent years. The 1980 Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties proved that the communists favor a constructive dialogue and joint action with all democratic and peace-loving forces, movements and organizations.

Frightened by the growing attractiveness of communist ideas, the imperialist bourgeoisie has energized its crusade against the communist movement. It is trying to break the ideological-political unity of communist and workers parties, lead them astray from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and divide the common anti-imperialist front.

Maoist ideology and practice and the paralleling antisocialist actions of the Beijing hegemonists and warmongering imperialist circles represent a major threat to peace and security and to the development of the global revolutionary process.

The BCP will continue to dedicate constant efforts in strengthening the unity of the communist movement and expanding and intensifying relations with communist and workers parties the world over and with the revolutionary-democratic parties and movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Loyal to its international positions, our party will continue to march shoulder to shoulder with the CPSU, the fraternal parties in the socialist countries, the communist and workers movements, the international working class and the national-liberation movement in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

II. On the Socioeconomic Development of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Main Results of the Country's Socioeconomic Development in 1976-1980

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan the socialist economy developed in accordance with the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress aimed at the ever fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the people, on the basis of the dynamic development of public production and the enhancement of its effectiveness and quality. The building of the material and technical foundations of our socialist society continued. The economic and scientific and technical potential of all national economic sectors rose considerably.

The national income rose by nearly 24 billion leva compared with the Sixth Five-Year Plan. This virtually entire increase was achieved as a result of higher social labor productivity whose average annual growth rate was about 6.1 percent. The basic share of the national income was used directly for consumption purposes by the population, housing construction and the development of education, culture and health care.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan a major investment program was carried out in terms of the country's scale. Capital investments totaling almost 31 billion leva were spent for the development of the national economy. By the end of 1980 the value of fixed capital reached 77 billion leva. Major projects were completed such as the second stage of the USSR-NRB main gas pipeline and its first expansion; the plant for polyester fabrics at the Dimitur Dimov Chemical Combine in Yambol; the Sestrimo Power System; the Maritsa-Iztok 3 TETs [Thermoelectric Power Plant]; the aluminum processing combine in Shumen; the cast iron plant in Ikhtiman; the steel pipes plant in Septemvri; the plant for the processing of polyester fabrics in Dimitrovgrad; the Varna-Ilichevsk Ferryboat Complex; the Maritsa Canning Combine in Pazardzhik; the expansion of the Veslets Cast Iron Plant in Vratsa, the Varna TETs and the Kozloduy AETs [Nuclear Power Plant]; the modernization and reconstruction of the Chlorine and Polyvinylchloride Plant in Devnya, production facilities for high pressure polyethylene and ethylene in Burgas and many others.

The concentration and specialization of output on the scale of the entire national economy insured the further progressive changes which took place in the structure of the economy and the production variety.

Industrial output rose by about 35 percent. Priority was given to the development of sectors accountable for scientific and technical progress and considered basic in the further accelerated intensification of the entire national economy. Machine building output rose by 56.2 percent; power output by 35 percent; metallurgy, by 18.1 percent; and the chemical industry, by 52.9 percent.

New successes were achieved in agriculture. The material and technical base of this sector was broadened. It is assuming an ever greater industrial aspect. Agricultural output rose by about 12 percent while animal husbandry alone rose by 22 percent.

Construction was developed further.

The material and technical base of the transportation system was broadened. Compared with 1975 in 1980 32 percent more freight and 3.7 percent more passengers were hauled.

In the field of communications the handling capacity of settlement telephone exchanges was almost doubled. About 65 percent of interurban telephone communications were automated.

The other sectors and activities within the national economy rapidly developed as well.

Foreign economic policy was focused, above all, on the expansion and intensification of the country's participation in socialist economic integration with the CEMA-member countries. The course of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between our country and the USSR acquired a new content and forms.

Foreign economic relations with the nonsocialist countries continued to develop on a mutually profitable basis.

Compared with 1975 the 1980 foreign trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic virtually doubled. The structure of exports was improved: the relative share of machines and equipment exported reached 45 percent.

Despite the worsened international economic circumstances, adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, in the Seventh Five-Year Plan not only was the living standard prevented from declining but the further upsurge of the people's well-being was insured. In 5 years the funds allocated for upgrading the living standard (the consumption fund in the used national income) amounted to about 19 billion leva more than in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The material and spiritual needs of the people were met more completely and working and living conditions were improved.

Real per capita income rose 12.7 percent.

Per capita public consumption funds rose from 420 leva in 1975 to 619 leva in 1980. At the end of the five-year plan they totaled 5.5 billion leva.

A new important measure was implemented in 1979: the simultaneous realignment of wholesale and retail prices in accordance with objective economic development conditions and upgraded economic effectiveness with an increase in the wages and other income of the working people. The minimum monthly wage rose from 80 to 100 leva while the minimum wage of young specialists with higher education rose from 105 to 155 leva. The average wage rates of workers and employees rose by 25 percent. Considerably larger funds were allocated for supplements for children, pensions, scholarships, social aid and so on.

Consumption of basic food and durable goods increased and its structure improved. Compared with 1975 the 1980 retail trade was 30 percent higher while population services rose by 30 percent. Per capita consumption of basic food staples reached the following levels: meat and meat products, 62.5 kilograms; milk, 196 liters; eggs, 203; fruits and vegetables, 204 kilograms; and sugar and confectionary

goods, 34 kilograms. Our working people are allocating an ever higher share of their income for the purchase of durable goods, construction and furnishing of housing and cultural requirements. In 1980 there were 77 television sets, 71 electric washing machines, 77 household refrigerators, 29 passenger cars, and so on per 100 families. A total of 58 million copies of books and pamphlets were published.

The housing fund was expanded. About 352,000 new housing units were built, or over 100,000 more than in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. New schools, health and children's institutions and cultural projects were commissioned. The free supply of textbooks to students was expanded. In 1980 76 percent of all children attended kindergarten.

In the past period, gradually, all workers and employees in the national economy, excluding those working in agriculture and education, converted to a five-day work week.

The other aspects of the socialist way of life continued to improve along with the enhancement of the living standard of the people. Specific measures were implemented in intensifying the process of surmounting the major disparities between town and country on the basis of the new territorial-settlement system. Youth vocational training, education and social realization of opportunities were improved.

In accordance with the creative nature of its economic policy and on the initiative and with the direct guidance of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the party's Central Committee implemented important measures in improving economic management and, particularly in developing and applying the principles of the new economic approach and the new economic mechanism. These are major problems facing the developed socialist society, related to the systematic application of the Leninist principles of economic management. The formulation and solution of these problems is a contribution of the BCP, its Central Committee and, personally, of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the theory and practice of the building of socialism.

Positive results have been achieved after two years of application of the new economic approach and mechanism in material production sectors.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan the energy-raw material and monetary crisis of capitalism, the steady increase in the prices of imported raw and other materials, fuels and machines, the poor weather conditions and some natural disasters adversely affected our economy.

Subjective weaknesses were allowed to occur as well. Not all sectors and activities made the full turn to the most complete discovery and utilization of the substantial reserves which exist for insuring the even more dynamic development of the national economy. Some economic units violated the planning, contractual, financial, production and technological discipline; the achievement of scientific and technical progress and leading experience were applied too slowly; production capacities, raw materials, materials, energy, fuels and working time were used inefficiently. The nonfulfillment of plans for the production of some important goods and for cooperated supplies and spare parts created major difficulties in the system of material and technical supplies. Disturbances in the production

process arose also by the fault of the transportation organizations, the railroads in particular. The commissioning and mastering of new production capacities were not always on time. The production of some consumer goods and population services was inadequate and unrhythymical.

Regardless of these difficulties and weaknesses, the main socioeconomic task of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, as defined by the 11th congress, was successfully carried out. The Seventh Five-Year Plan was one of constructive creativity on the part of millions of working people, stable development of production forces, further advancement of socialist social relations, and enhanced material and spiritual well-being of the Bulgarian people. The NRB took a new giant step in the implementation of the party's program of building a developed socialist society. The economic, scientific and technical and cadre potential which was created will enable our people in the forthcoming period to undertake the solution of new and even greater problems.

Basic Tasks of the Country's Socioeconomic Development in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and Through 1990

The next decade will be a period of dynamic quantitative and qualitative changes in the development of production forces and the improvement of social relations and in the molding of a comprehensively developed socialist personality. The industrial and scientific and technical potential will be increased considerably. The country's material and spiritual wealth will grow. The advantages of developed socialism will be manifested to an even greater extent.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the party will focus its main efforts on the ever fuller satisfaction of the steadily rising material and spiritual needs of the people and the further development of the material and technical foundations for socialism based on comprehensive intensification and the advancement of socialist production relations. This will be accomplished through the systematic application of the new economic approach in all areas of social life and the intensification of socialist integration.

In practical terms, this means the following:

First. The further development of the material and technical base must be subordinated to the implementation of the programmatic party slogan of "Everything in the name of man, and everything for the good of man!" and to the creation of the prerequisite and conditions for the all-round development of every member of society.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the national income must rise by 25-30 percent; in the Ninth Five-Year Plan it must rise by 20-25 percent. In the next 10 years the growth of the national income must come as the result of higher social labor productivity.

Second. The comprehensive intensification of the national economy and, on this basis, the further increase in the effectiveness and quality of public production, must be the main direction in the development of the production forces.

Increased science intensiveness and reduced energy, material, capital and labor intensiveness of output must become the characteristic feature of the reproduction process.

Social labor productivity must increase by 30-35 percent in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and, compared with 1980, must nearly double in 1990. In strategic production areas such as electronics, the metal processing industry, heavy machine building, low-volume chemistry and high grade metallurgy it must more than double.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan profitability per 100 leva productive assets in the national economy must rise by more than 30 percent.

Third. The Eighth Five-Year Plan must become a five-year plan of scientific and technical progress. Scientific and technical achievements must be rapidly applied in all national economic sectors. A line of technical retooling of industry must be pursued systematically and steadfastly.

The application of scientific and technical achievements must be accomplished, above all, in the following directions:

Comprehensive mechanization of the production process and, particularly, of auxiliary activities such as plant transport, repairs, instrument facilities, and others which require large numbers of workers. As early as the Eighth Five-Year Plan the share of manual, heavy-physical, harmful and unattractive labor must be substantially reduced in all economic sectors;

Comprehensive production automation on the basis of the extensive application of electronics and robotics. In the enterprises, production facilities and sectors of decisive importance in our country, highly productive automated machines, lines and control systems must be extensively applied; the comprehensive automation of entire shops and, subsequently, entire plants, must be undertaken;

Chemization of the national economy. We must insure the extensive use of chemical processes, technologies, goods and preparations for production intensification in all economic sectors;

Biologization in the national economy. Biological methods, means and technologies must be applied ever more extensively on the basis of the rapid development of molecular biology, biochemistry, genetics, gene engineering, selection and industrial microbiology;

Renovation of goods and their quality improvement, through the advancement of technologies, designs and models, and through improvements of functional, durability, esthetic, and other indicators.

Standards and technical stipulations must be improved; the system of comprehensive standardization and quality control must be applied more extensively.

The utilization of leading domestic and foreign experience must be a major task in the application of scientific and technical progress in all sectors and activities. The movement of inventors and rationalizers must be developed further and the utilization of their suggestions must be accelerated.

Fourth. Particular attention must be paid to improving the socialist organization of labor so that, on this basis, the fullest and most effective utilization of the three elements of the reproduction process may be achieved: labor tools, labor means and labor.

The new type brigade organization of labor must become the basic form of organization in all material production sectors and an important factor in the systematic application of the new economic approach, the rapid application of scientific and technical achievements and the drastic improvement in production effectiveness.

Fifth. The skill of management and performing cadres must become consistent with the requirements of scientific and technical progress and modern production management.

The utilization of scientific and technical progress, the advancement of the socialist organization of labor and cadre training must be coordinated and made such as to insure improvements in labor quality in the industrial and nonindustrial areas.

Sixth. The participation of the country in socialist economic integration must be expanded and intensified. This is a major prerequisite for national economic intensification. Integration must be bilateral and multilateral and ever more effective forms of cooperation must be applied.

Further Quality Changes in the Development of the Material and Technical Base of the National Economy

The material and technical base of the country must be developed on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. The main way of its further development must go not only through its quantitative growth but, above all, the qualitative improvement of current industrial-technical facilities with a view to insuring high social labor productivity and the production of high quality goods.

Progressive changes in the economic structure must be made in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, characterized by the increased level of industrialization and faster development of sectors and production facilities insuring the intensification and harmonious development of the national economy and the effective participation of the country in the international division of labor. The level of finished goods must be upgraded. The energy-raw material, financial and foreign exchange reserves of the country must be strengthened.

The systematic application of the multiplication approach must lead to an optimum combination of the work of raw material and processing sectors, surmount arising disparities and improve proportionality in the development of various levels and sectors. Production concentration, specialization and cooperation must be carried out in such a way as to surmount sectorial, departmental, parochial and organizational restrictions.

Industry must retain its leading role in the development of the national economic complex.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan industrial output must rise by 30-35 percent. In the future as well heavy industry must develop as the base of the economy. At the same time, a line of rapprochement between the rate of development in the heavy and light industry (group "A" and group "B") must be followed.

Labor productivity in industry must be raised by 36-38 percent.

We must insure the proportional development of the individual industrial sectors. Nomenclature and variety must be expanded and systematically renovated. Particular attention must be paid to the rapid development of the new structure-defining production facilities and goods.

Industrial production possibility must be upgraded. Production costs must be lowered through the economical utilization of all resources, the increased shift coefficient and the improved utilization of the equipment as well as through the improvement of the methods used in the organization of industrial output.

As the rear line of the entire national economy, the energy-raw material base must be developed in the following direction:

The share of domestic primary energy-raw material sources must be increased and possibilities for insuring additional imported resources must be utilized more fully;

We must come closer to the global indicators of the extent and comprehensiveness of raw material utilization; a line of extensive application of wasteless and low-waste technologies must be extensively applied;

A line of relative reduction of power and material intensiveness of output, based on improved designs and the application of new materials and material substitutes and of new technologies must be pursued;

We must insure the fuller utilization of all types of secondary raw materials by developing the necessary industrial base for their treatment;

Gradually and, in the Ninth Five-Year Plan along a broad front, we must undertake the utilization of new types of raw and other materials developed on the basis of qualitatively new technological principles;

The further development of geological surveys must be based on contemporary methods, technologies and organization.

The further development of the power industry must be insured and the structure of the country's energy balance must be improved. The share of the electric power produced by the AETs must account for about 26 percent of the total in 1985 and 44 percent in 1990.

In the future as well lignite, whose extraction will be increased mainly through the further expansion and modernization of the Maritsa-Iztok Complex, will remain the basic source of energy in the country. The study of the development of the Dobrudzha and Elkhovo coal basins must be accelerated.

Measures must be implemented for the utilization of geothermal and solar energy and for the production of energy based on the direct transformation of the various kinds of energy.

All sectors must implement specific scientific and technical programs for a decisive lowering of production power intensiveness, rationalization of the structure of power consumption and utilization of secondary energy sources. The share of diesel-powered trucks must be increased and by 1985 75 percent of the automotive fleet must be powered by diesel engines. The development of centralized heat supplies must be continued and conditions must be created for the building of nuclear heating plants.

In the Eighth and Ninth Five-Year Plans the main direction in ferrous metallurgy will be the accelerated development of the production of high quality and specialized steels and steel items, powder metallurgy and metal ceramics. The application of new technologies must be insured for the production of structural, stainless and instrument carbon and nitrogen steels, electrical engineering steel, new types and brands of ferroalloys and modifiers. Particular attention must be paid to the introduction of technologies for vacuuming and steel processing using inert gases. The application of continuous steel casting technology must be increased.

On this basis the share of ferrous metals must be reduced and the percentage of locally produced rolled metals must be increased.

Ferrous metallurgy capacities must be further modernized, reconstructed and developed.

The development of nonferrous metallurgy must insure the fuller satisfaction of national economic requirements for nonferrous metals and rolled goods. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the production of copper must be developed at a faster pace. Particular attention must be paid to upgrading the effectiveness of installed capacities through the use of oxygen in metallurgical processes, the utilization of gases poor in sulfur dioxide in the production of sulfuric acid, the advancement of electric smelting, the application of wasteless technologies and others. The highly effective autogenic technology must be applied in the production of black copper.

Technologies in the production of lead and zinc must be improved with a view to upgrading the level of extraction of lead and zinc and of other useful components contained in the ores.

New nonferrous metal ore deposits must be developed more rapidly. Existing capacities for the production of copper, brass, zinc and aluminum rolled pieces must be expanded in order to broaden variety and meet the needs of the machine building, electronic, construction and other sectors needing highly effective goods.

New highly effective technologies must be introduced in casting at a faster pace: casting with counterpressure, centrifugal casting in the production of cast iron and steel ingots, precision casting and others. Ways and means for the protection of metals from corrosion must be applied more extensively and improved.

All metal waste must be used more fully.

In the area of nonmineral raw materials and fireproof materials we must expand the extraction and engage in the comprehensive in-depth processing of kaolin, raw and baked gypsum, bentonite, quartz sand, rock-lining materials, and others. Conditions must be provided for expanding the extraction of high grade quartz and for its intensive treatment.

The role of the chemical industry in the expansion of the raw material base of the country and the fuller satisfaction of population requirements must be increased in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and through 1990. Compared with 1980, by 1985 the production of chemicals must be increased by about one-half.

Fuller use must be made of initial raw materials through the application of new products, progressive methods and technologies; we must reduce the power intensive-ness and enrich the variety of highly effective chemicals in demand domestically and internationally.

In the field of petrochemistry and petroleum refining we must increase the extent of petroleum and natural gas treatment. We must renovate and broaden the variety of polymer products. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan we must organize the production of polypropylene and of raw materials for polyurethane and goods made of such materials.

Particular attention must be paid to the development of low-volume chemistry for the purpose of mastering a broad variety of low-volume chemicals, dyes, catalytic agents, enzymes and pure and superpure substances for the purpose of intensifying output in various national economic sectors and increasing the variety of consumer goods.

The variety and quality of chemical staples must be enriched and improved.

We must continue to modernize existing capacities and build new capacities for the production of carbamide, ammonium nitrate and phosphorus fertilizers.

The development of the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries and of phytochemicals must be continued at a faster pace. We must intensify the existing production of antibiotics for humanitarian purposes through the application of new and improved technologies.

The development of industrial microbiology created opportunities for the rapid increase in the country's resources of feed protein, the production of antibiotics for animal husbandry and of plant protection means. Enzymes and enzyme preparations must be extensively applied. On this basis new technologies must be introduced in the bread baking, brewery and wine production industries, in the production of glucose from starch, in the textile and leather industries, in the production of washing detergents and so on.

We must resolve the problem of the utilization of secondary chemical raw materials such as waste and byproducts of the processing of petroleum, tires, plastic waste, residual products in the production of polyamide fibers and fabrics and so on.

Machine building will continue to enjoy priority development in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The machine building industry must insure the retooling of its own material and technical base and the bases of the other economic sectors with high-productive automated machines and lines, machine systems and automated shops. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the sector's output must be increased by 50-55 percent.

Special attention must be paid to the harmonious development of the rear lines of the machine building industry.

Higher labor productivity, lighter weight and improved quality of castings must be achieved through the application of new materials and technologies. Precise pressing and dieing methods must be applied in hammer-press production.

The further development of the second level of the machine building industry must be insured on the basis of standardization. This applies to the production of hydraulic transmissions, engines, controlled bridges, power hydraulic equipment and precise assemblies for metal-processing machinery, instruments and instrument attachments, spare parts, and instrument sets.

The development of hydraulics and pneumatics must be concentrated on the fuller satisfaction of the need for hydraulically and pneumatically operated items and systems for transportation, heavy and agricultural machine building, metal processing, robot manufacturing, construction equipment and automation of technological processes.

High flexibility and adaptability must be insured in the production of finished goods in accordance with the growing requirements of domestic consumption and exports. The level of mechanization and automation of assembly operations must be raised.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan and through 1990 heavy investment machine building must insure the fuller satisfaction of the needs of the extracting, power, metallurgical, chemical, construction, food and other industrial sectors by supplying them with complete sets of systems, machines and equipment. Particular attention must be paid to designing and mastering one-of-a-kind machines and to sets of systems, machines and equipment in short supply on our market and whose production could be organized through effective international cooperation with other countries.

The base of shipbuilding must be developed. We must master the production of new highly effective, specialized and general purpose ships.

The production and utilization of industrial robots, manipulators and robot-using technological modules for the automation of hammer-press operations, the servicing of metal-cutting machines, and lining and welding automation processes must be increased. The share of machines with digital programming must be raised to 10-12 percent of the overall output of metal-processing machinery.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan we must insure the accelerated development and production of new electronic and microelectronic elements and, on this basis, develop

the production of electronic and electronized items whose application must be expanded in all sectors and activities of material production and services.

Conversion from individual electronic technical facilities and general purpose computers to the production and utilization of comprehensive electronic equipment and systems must become the basic line in the electronic industry.

We must expand the production of contemporary microprocessor systems equipped with the necessary programs, of modern quasielectronic and electronic automated telephone exchanges (ATs), digital transfer systems and integrated office memory systems, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. We must accelerate the creation of memory systems based on new physical principles with technical and economic parameters which will guarantee competitiveness on the international marketplace.

Instrument manufacturing and the production of means for the automation of technological processes, based on programmed microprocessor control systems, means for telecontrol and remote control in railroad stations and junctions, electric power plants and so on, must be developed further.

The electrical engineering industry must produce modern electric power machines, systems and means for the effective production, distribution and utilization of electric power for the national economy and the population and master on an accelerated basis the entire range of high power engines with thyristor control for the produced digital programmed control systems for metal-processing machinery.

The development of the construction materials industry must be made consistent with the requirements of the industrialization of construction output and scientific and technical progress. The population construction requirements for various types of cement, bricks, tiles, lime, and inert and other materials must be satisfied by us. The production of materials, items and structures with a higher level of prefabrication and improved technical-operational qualities must be expanded. Materials and items of chemical origin, secondary raw materials and waste from other production facilities must be applied extensively.

The production structure of the timber processing and cellulose-paper industries must be improved. The comprehensive utilization of the timber must be insured. The production of wood tiles, parts, paper, packaging and others must be developed at a faster pace. The use of wood must be reduced by increasing the utilization of wood substitutes and improving the design of goods. Maximum use must be made of recycled paper and the share of cellulose in the production of paper and cardboard must be reduced.

In the area of the forest economy we must pursue the accelerated growing of industrial crops of fast-maturing coniferous and deciduous timber species in order to increase our timber resources. We must continue the planting of new forests and the reconstruction of substandard ones. Conditions must be created for the utilization of the timber growing in inaccessible mountain areas. Decisive improvements must be made in the mechanization and labor conditions in timber-growing activities and timber extraction. The building of forest roads must be increased.

Fuller use must be made of forest areas in the raising of domestic animals and game and the production of mushrooms, medicinal plants, forest fruits, fish and others.

The production of more and more varied and better quality consumer goods must become the primary task of all national economic sectors, economic organizations and enterprises regardless of the nature of their activities.

The solution of this problem requires the following:

The full utilization of installed capacities for the production of consumer goods; the organization of parallel production facilities, the creation of small and medium enterprises and the expansion of consumer goods shops and auxiliary farms.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan light industry production must increase by about 25-30 percent through the steady renovation and expansion of variety. The shortage of mass industrial consumer goods must be rapidly surmounted and the production of new, luxury and fashionable goods increased. We must decisively increase the variety and improve the quality of furniture. Stricter requirements must be formulated governing the quality and fashion of clothing and shoes, particularly for young men and women. We must considerably increase the production and improve the quality and variety of children's goods. The modernization of light industry enterprises must be continued and projects currently under construction must be commissioned faster.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the food industry output must be increased by no less than 25 percent. Particular attention must be paid to rapidly increasing the production of food items in demand by the population and to improving the variety and quality and increasing the output of more finished and semifinished dishes and delicatessen goods sold by the commercial network and in public catering and for household use. The production of food for children and people on a diet must be developed at a faster pace. We must increase the production of prepackaged goods and apply new types of packaging and containers which insure the lengthy storing of food products.

The local industry must improve the quality and variety of goods and rapidly increase the production of petty items and goods for children and of souvenirs and items for home furnishing. The system of work at home and the use of the work of housewives, the retired and rehabilitated and of the rural population in periods of less intensive work must be expanded.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the volume of agricultural output must be increased by 20-22 percent by insuring the further improvement of the production structure and the use of industrial technology. Animal husbandry output must be increased at a faster pace.

The rapid increase in the production of grain and its most rational utilization must become the strategic task of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. By the end of the five-year plan the annual production of bakery and feed grain must reach 10.5-11 million tons. Areas planted in sugar beets, sunflowers, grapes, tobacco and others must be expanded.

The production of fruits and vegetables must be developed with a view to satisfying population requirements on a year-round basis as well as in accordance with the specialization and cooperation among socialist countries and the effectiveness of commodity exports.

Extensive use must be made of highly intensive crop rotations and of essentially new soil cultivation technologies and in the growing and use of the produce. Particular attention must be paid to the rapid application of technologies for minimum shallow and profound nonturning cultivation, precise and direct sowing, the accomplishment of several operations with a single tractor run and others.

The existing strains must be improved and new high yielding strains and hybrid crops must be developed with improved genetic possibilities, resistance to diseases, pests and drought, and suitable for the application of industrial growing and harvesting technologies.

The necessary measures must be implemented to develop and utilize abandoned and neglected land particularly in mountainous and semimountainous areas.

The line of increasing the overall number and productivity of cattle must be implemented and continued steadfastly. Priority must be given to the development of cattle and sheep breeding. Hog and poultry breeding must be focused, above all, on the satisfaction of the country's domestic requirements for pork and poultry meat. We must insure the effective utilization of semimountainous and mountainous areas in the country for the pasture raising of livestock through the creation of modern pasture complexes and suitable conditions for the life of the shepherds.

The development of domestic and the importation of foreign breeds and cross breeds of highly productive livestock and poultry, resistant to diseases and suitable for industrial raising must be accelerated in order to improve animal husbandry effectiveness. Decisive measures must be taken to reduce livestock mortality.

Feed production must meet the needs of animal husbandry through the development and application of new technologies and recipes for the production of highly effective mixed feeds. The nutrition types and technologies for the feeding of livestock must be improved. Outlays of fodder units and of concentrated fodder per unit of output must be reduced. In the very first years of the five-year plan ruminant animals must be converted to rich low-concentration standardized feeding based on scientific norms. The entire quantity of feed grain must be used in high quality balanced mixes in accordance with the highest world standards. The effective utilization of the grain must be greatly increased. The quality and quantity of rough and fresh feeds must be improved, above all by raising clover, silage corn and meadow crops. The protein problem must be resolved on a durable and systematic basis by increasing vegetal resources and using valuable waste and microbial proteins.

The necessary measures must be taken for the technical retooling of agriculture with a view to its further conversion to an industrial base. The strategic directions to be followed in crop growing and animal husbandry are to give priority to highly productive machine and technological line systems. The necessary soil

cultivation and sowing equipment must be procured, particularly harvesting machines for grain, vegetables, fruits and industrial crops, as well as equipment suitable for semimountainous and mountainous areas.

The effectiveness of irrigated farming must be upgraded as the main possibility for increasing yields per unit area. In this connection the existing irrigation systems must be updated and reconstructed. New irrigated areas must be developed mainly on the basis of existing water reservoirs. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan about 850,000 additional decares must be irrigated. About one million decares of irrigated land must be reconstructed and modernized, and 400,000 decares must be drained. New highly productive and more compressed crop rotation systems must be applied. An effective crop structure must be developed in order to obtain maximum yields per decare of irrigated land.

Agriculture must be better supplied with fertilizers, preparations, and biological stimulators based on scientific norms. We must convert to the extensive use of highly concentrated slow acting granulated fertilizers and highly effective herbicides and preparations. We must organize the more extensive and comprehensive struggle against weeds and pests through the use of combined plant protection methods, including biological ways and means.

We must upgrade the effectiveness and expand the system of protecting the farm crops from hail.

In order to insure even better the needs of the population in conurbation systems for food products we must expand and upgrade the role of self-supply by using to a maximum extent the possibilities of public, auxiliary and private farms.

We must improve the system of purchasing and storing agricultural products. Fruit storage areas, and warehouses and refrigerated facilities must be built in the basic areas. Direct relations between agroindustrial complexes and the marketplace must be expanded. Conditions must be created and specific measures undertaken for staffing agriculture with performing and managerial cadres and for improving their professional training.

The basic task of the transportation system is to insure the full and rhythmical satisfaction of the needs of the national economy and the population for transportation by upgrading the level of utilization of transport facilities and improving the quality of transport services.

Compared with 1980, in 1985 freight haulage must be 20 percent higher while passenger transportation must be raised by about 10 percent.

The structure of the transportation system must be improved and its effectiveness must be upgraded through the coordination and integration of the various transport systems. To this effect we must insure the rapid modernization and technical advancement of the transportation system. Specialization and concentration in transport activities must be developed by continuing the development and application of new technologies and of modern ways and means for managing processes and activities in all types of transportation. The material and technical base for the repair and maintenance of transport facilities must be developed and modernized.

Greater attention must be paid to upgrading the reliability and safety of all transport systems. The introduction of automated traffic control systems and systems for the comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading operations must be accelerated.

Priority must be given to transportation by rail compared with the other types of transportation with a view to enabling it to undertake the full haulage of mass freight and most passengers for medium and long distances and a considerable share of suburban and workers travel. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan 650-700 kilometers of tracks must be electrified and over 400 kilometers of railroad tracks must be doubled.

The development of water transport must be continued by maintaining the competitiveness of the structure and specialization of the ships.

In the field of automotive transportation the average load capacity of trucks and trailers must be increased. By the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan 65 to 70 percent of the trucks must be equipped with diesel engines. Truck runs must be increased in the area of international automotive transportation and combined land-water transportation systems must be applied. Air transport must be developed mainly for international passenger and freight haulage.

The development of the republic's road network must be continued through the reconstruction of the main and first class road and the building of a circumferential highway.

The development of transportation with electric power must be accelerated in the capital and the major okrug centers.

Particular attention must be paid to the expansion of transport relations with the USSR and the other countries with which Bulgaria maintains extensive and intensive trade.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan communications must be developed on the basis of the extensive application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress with a view to considerably expanding their coverage and improving the quality of all types of postal and communications services to the national economy and the population.

The number of installed telephone sets must be increased by 40-45 percent. The level of automation of interurban telephone communications must be raised. We must resolve the problem of the full and qualitative coverage of the country's territory with national radio and television channels by building powerful radio and television transmitters and relay centers.

The investment policy must be consistent with the task of modernizing and reconstructing existing capacities and upgrading the effectiveness of capital investments.

The amount of capital investments must be strictly consistent with the material, financial, manpower and foreign exchange possibilities of the country. There must be no stress of balances, waste of funds and freezing of the national income in unfinished construction projects.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the volume of capital investments will total about 38 billion leva. About 70 percent of the capital investments in the material area must be channeled into modernization and reconstruction, based on the application of the latest achievements in the areas of technology, equipment and labor organization. The expansion of existing capacities and, particularly, new construction must be undertaken only if the possibilities of modernizing and reconstructing production facilities have been exhausted and when acting production facilities are operating at full capacity.

The construction-installation and design organizations must reorganize their activities in accordance with the main trend in the development of the material and technical base: modernization and reconstruction.

Deadlines for the building and commissioning of productive capital must be shortened. Expenditures must be reduced and the quality of construction and installation projects, improved. On this basis, by 1985 the volume of unfinished construction in the material area must not exceed 80 percent and in the nonindustrial area, 70 percent. The architectural-construction share of production projects must not exceed 30 percent of their cost.

The further intensification of construction must be insured through high level industrialization of processes related to the manufacturing and assembling of parts, items, structures and systems; complex mechanization and automation of construction-installation projects; mandatory building of projects on the basis of written technologies; concentration and specialization in the development of the production-industrial construction base; standardization and uniformity of parts, assemblies and structures.

Designing must become the basis for the application of the achievements of science, technical progress and leading foreign and domestic experience in the course of the implementation of the investment process, with a view to shortening the construction time and insuring the high productivity of operating capacities. Designing must be improved mainly through the utilization of standardized systems based on catalog systems and unified lists of elements, assemblies, parts and structures.

The further territorial deployment of production forces must be focused on the development of a type of territorial public production organization which would insure the reaching of high economic, social and ecological results benefiting the national economy and create conditions for equalizing the levels of socioeconomic development of territorial units.

The harmonious development and conversion of Sofia into a model socialist capital must become the concern of all party, state, economic and public organs and organizations.

On Social Policy and the Further Enhancement of the People's Living Standard

The fuller satisfaction of the needs of the people for comestible and durable goods and services must be insured on the basis of the intensive development of

the economy and the rapid upgrading of public production effectiveness. Commodity stocks and services for the population must be increased at a faster pace compared with the purchasing power. This must be achieved by improving the structure of commodity stocks.

Real income must be raised by 16-18 percent. The main source for this raise must be wages earned in accordance with the quantity and quality of invested labor. The average annual wage must be raised from 2,185 leva in 1980 to about 2,500 leva in 1985. By 1985 the minimum monthly wage must reach 120 leva. The wage ratios based on exercised professions must be improved further.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan retail trade must increase 20-22 percent. We must continue the line of improving the structure of trade by increasing the absolute and relative amount of service and durable goods and, particularly, of high quality durable goods. We must satisfy the increased esthetic needs of the people. The use of alcohol, tobacco and others must be restricted.

With the very beginning of the Eighth Five-Year Plan we must insure the more rhythmical supply of the domestic marketplace with all types of fruit and vegetables, meat, meat products, sugar, confectionery goods, milk, dairy products, vegetal oils, eggs, pastry goods, fish, fish products, rice, nonalcoholic beverages, mineral waters, washing detergents, household electrical appliances, electric power materials, furniture, carpets, rugs, flooring, construction materials, goods and foods for babies and children, goods for young people, and others. The market must offer a greater variety of snacks and of precooked and semicooked dishes. The quality and variety of bread and bakery goods must be decisively improved.

Priority must be given to the production and importation of goods which facilitate and save household chores and rationalize home cooking.

The growth of public consumption funds must be consistent with the growth of the national income. The use of such funds must be based on the application of the economic approach and their social effectiveness. On this basis we must expand and improve the base for education, health care, culture, recreation, sports, tourism and the mass information media. Priority must be given to the development of the material and technical base of education with a view to insuring its quality improvements. In the other nonproduction activities funds must be allocated, above all, for the modernization and technical retooling of their base.

Compensations for temporary disability must be increased. The minimum pension must be raised to the level of one-half of the minimum wage.

Additional measures must be taken to encourage the birth rate. Better conditions must be created for combining motherhood with the active participation of women in work and social activities. An ever larger share of the maintenance of the growing generation must be absorbed by society and the number of seats in children's institutions must be increased.

Young people must be the subject of systematic concern, based on the specific nature of their requirements and interests. The necessary prerequisites and conditions for their comprehensive and highly effective development must be created.

Measures must be taken for the full inclusion in labor activities and in social life of individuals with reduced labor capacity.

The policy of social aid and concern for the elderly must be continued.

The further development of trade must be insured. To this effect we must:

improve trade management. Direct relations must be established between the production process and the marketplace on an economic basis;

Resolve problems related to warehouses, refrigerated areas, fruit storage areas, specialized transport facilities and the production of high grade containers. This will insure the rhythmical year-round supply of the population with fresh fruits, vegetables and other comestible goods;

Apply modern methods for the study and forecasting consumer demand and directing at the proper time the production process to meet consumer demand. The network of firm stores must be expanded. They must improve their activities as centers for the study of consumer demand;

improve standards in trade services by upgrading the skills of trade workers and intensify educational work among them;

Apply ever more extensively progressive forms such as self-service, sales based on samples and catalogs, delivery of goods at home and others;

improve advertising which would educate, inform consumers accurately and quickly and develop new needs.

Public catering must be developed faster by integrating it with the food industry. The means and standards of services must be made more varied. Resources and material and technical facilities must be used effectively and Bulgarian national dishes must be offered most extensively. The number of vegetarian, dietetic and specialized restaurants must be considerably increased in the large cities.

Cafeteria feeding of the population must be expanded. By the end of 1985 conditions must be created for the organized feeding of about 65 percent of the workers and employees. Particular attention must be paid to dietetic and prophylactic nutrition. Enterprise cafeterias must increase the share of goods grown by their own auxiliary farms as an important possibility for reducing the cost and improving the variety of food served.

Particular attention must be paid to student cafeterias, based on the requirements of the scientific nutrition of the individual age groups. The building of children's kitchens must be accelerated, to provide service to children's institutions of a given area and prepare food also for children who are not attending such institutions.

Together with the health institutes a system of the rational nutrition of the Bulgarian people must be elaborated and gradually applied.

As a public-economic organization, the Central Cooperative Union will continue to work for the fuller utilization of the country's material and social resources and the fuller satisfaction of human needs.

Consumer services must be developed with a view to insuring the ever fuller satisfaction of population requirements. Their structure must be improved by developing at a faster pace services related to the furnishing, maintenance and repair of housing; repairs of motor vehicles, household equipment, televisions, and radio sets; chemical drying and washing.

The application of the latest forms of consumer services must be expanded, such as the combined acceptance of orders by subscription for services at home and at the place of work, self-service, rentals, exchanges, and others.

New service establishments must be created mainly in the immediate vicinity of enterprises in order to serve the labor collectives and in the ground floors of residential blocks. Industrial enterprises, agroindustrial complexes and construction and transportation organizations must also concentrate on opening institutions providing services to their labor collectives and other citizens.

The quality of services must be considerably upgraded and their timely completion guaranteed. Service workshops and centers must be opened at department and other larger stores in order to help citizens to assemble durable goods they have purchased and satisfy individual customer requirements.

The retired, housewives, students, workers and employees, specialists and certified private craftsmen must be recruited for consumer services by increasing the variety of methods through which their labor can be applied in providing services to the citizens.

The self-serve movement must be expanded on the basis of the "Make It Yourself" system, by organizing the sale of more and more varied materials, semifinished goods, parts, spare parts, instruments and attachments.

The use of modern forms of administrative services must be expanded, such as cashless payments and the use of enterprise or establishment services in providing administrative services to the citizens at their place of work.

Communal activities must be developed even faster: water mains, sewer lines, electric power supplies, heat supplies, landscaping, cleaning of settlements, and road and street paving.

The hygienic condition of the settlements must be improved.

Measures must be taken to improve intraurban and interurban transportation. Particular attention must be paid to synchronizing the work of the transportation system with the working time of the working people. The forms of the transport services must be improved: transportation based on advance requests, subscriptions.

organized transportation of children from their homes to children's institutions and back, rapid transport lines, and others.

The organization and standard of trade and communal-consumer services in the capital must be made consistent with growing requirements more rapidly. The lagging in the building of the material and technical base must be surmounted in the Eighth Five-Year Plan through its modernization, reconstruction and expansion. The number of work shifts must increase and a more efficient territorial deployment of institutions for trade and communal services by districts and rayons in the capital must be achieved. The professional training of the personnel engaged in such activities must be upgraded and the hiring of new cadres must be increased.

With a view to improving supplies of the population in the capital with fresh fruits, vegetables, meat and milk, as well as that of the neighboring okrugs, the area of the fruit-vegetable and animal husbandry belt around Sofia must be expanded faster.

Health care must be developed further and its social and economic effectiveness must be upgraded. Conditions must be created for a comprehensive improvement of the health and the increased labor capacity and creative longevity of the people.

Primary concern must be devoted for the development of preventive treatment:

Particular attention must be paid to labor hygiene and to reducing the risk factors in the work places and in the individual professions in which currently the morbidity level is relatively high;

Comprehensive measures must be implemented to improve the hygiene of housing, settlements, industrial enterprises, schools and other public institutions;

The system of upgrading the health standard of the population must be improved;

The ways and means for the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases must be improved; particular attention must be paid to the struggle against mass diseases.

Decisive improvements must be made in the living conditions and care for patients in hospitals; in the course of the five-year plan the system of two-step services in all hospitals must be introduced. The organization and quality of diagnostic, treatment, and recovery activities in all health institutions must reach a higher standard.

Conditions must be created for the further expansion of the health care offered mothers and children and the protection of the health of students.

An overall system for the intensive utilization of mineral waters, medicinal mud, peat and medicinal plants, covering the entire country, must be elaborated.

The quality of expert examinations of temporary and permanent partial disability must be upgraded with a view to insuring the most efficient utilization of residual labor capacity.

The development of the material and technical base of health care must be accelerated. Particular concern must be shown for the procurement of modern medical equipment and the building of medical institutions in the capital and the okrug and industrial centers.

Between 1981 and 1985 the recreation and mass tourism system must be developed further.

Resting must become the concern of all enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, economic organizations, ministries, departments and conurbation systems. Its social effectiveness must be upgraded by giving priority in the allocation of rest cards to leading production workers and to those who have made the greatest contribution to upgrading the effectiveness of any kind of activity. The existing facilities for recreation and economic and mass tourism must be used on a year-round and a most rational basis through unification and modernization. New rest homes must be built and developed as cultural and treatment-sports complexes. Recreation and tourism conditions for children, and secondary school and university students must be improved. Tourist huts must be used in both winter and summer vacation periods.

Particular attention must be paid to the further development of physical culture and sports and the mass involvement of all working people, children, students and young people above all, in systematic physical culture and sports occupations as a permanent feature of the socialist way of life. To this effect a nationwide long-term target program must be elaborated. The existing material facilities must be used more completely and the building of new facilities must be continued, particularly of open air playgrounds and installations at work or at home, within the framework of the conurbation systems.

The fuller satisfaction of the population's housing needs must be insured.

A total of 400,000 new housing units must be built in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and no less than 450,000 in the Ninth. The quality of housing construction must be improved. The simultaneous opening of stores and the installation of heating and other systems must be insured. State housing construction must be concentrated mainly in Sofia and in the large okrug centers and industrial areas. The participation of labor collectives in enterprises and agroindustrial complexes and of new home buyers must be increased in the area of housing construction. The reconstruction of existing housing facilities must be expanded through expansions, additions, and others. The housing facilities near cities and major industrial sites must be utilized more fully.

The system of housing allocations must be improved. Priority must be given to young and homeless families.

Comprehensive concern must be shown in improving the household environment and way of life as a major social factor in the development of economic and spiritual-moral relations in the course of the assertion of the socialist way of life. The domestic environment must be promoted even more actively as a factor in the development of a new attitude toward labor and the communist upbringing of the new man.

Particular concern must be paid to the improvement of working conditions. Efforts must be focused above all on reducing and eliminating adverse working conditions rather than merely compensating for their adverse consequences. Labor physiology, psychology and sociology requirements and ergonomics must be taken into consideration in the reconstruction and modernization of existing and the designing and building of new capacities.

Wasteless and waste-free technologies and scientific and technical achievements must be applied in environmental protection such as to insure the comprehensive solution of ecological problems.

Particular attention must be paid to the preservation and to upgrading the fertility of the land through the implementation of systematic and comprehensive measures in the struggle against water and wind erosion and the swamping and salinization of the soil. The pace of recultivation and reclamation of damaged soils must be accelerated.

Surface and ground waters must be utilized most rationally and care must be taken to protect their cleanliness.

Measures must be implemented to improve the environment of cities and industrial areas, to restrict noise, to lower air pollution caused by automotive transportation and some industrial activities, to accelerate the building of water treatment stations, to insure the rational utilization of city waste and others.

Development of the Country's Foreign Economic Relations

Foreign economic policy in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and through 1990 must be focused on upgrading the effectiveness of foreign economic activities and on most closely connecting production with the requirements of the international marketplace.

Economic integration and scientific and technical cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries must be intensified and developed even further. The long-term expansion and intensification of production specialization and cooperation and the implementation of the comprehensive and long-term target cooperation programs must remain the main direction in the development of cooperation.

Conditions must be created and specific measures taken for the overall implementation of the general plan for specialization and cooperation between the NRB and the USSR in material production through 1990.

In the course of this decade the foreign economic relations between our country and the developed nonsocialist countries must be expanded and intensified on a mutually profitable basis.

We must systematically pursue a line of accelerated development of foreign economic relations with the developing countries.

Foreign economic relations with the Balkan countries must continue to develop and increase on a mutually profitable basis.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan foreign trade must be increased by about 40 percent. The share of goods traded on the basis of specialized and cooperated activities must be increased.

In the area of imports a line of strict economy of foreign exchange must be followed in supplying the country with the necessary fuels, raw materials and materials and highly productive equipment. Imports of a variety of high quality consumer goods must be insured.

Engineering, construction, licensing and transport activities conducted in foreign countries must be developed.

In the area of international economic tourism, conditions must be created for the year-round utilization of facilities through the expansion of tourist services and the development of tourism for health purposes; its effectiveness and foreign currency profitability must be upgraded.

Improving National Economic Management

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the line of coordinating national economic management with the new public production scale, the comprehensive intensification of the economy and the requirements of scientific and technical progress must be implemented even more consistently.

The systematic and overall application of the new economic approach in the management of all realms of socioeconomic life must be the main direction in improving economic management. Particular attention must be paid to the implementation of measures related to the comprehensive functioning of the new economic mechanism and the intensification of its influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and of work effectiveness and quality everywhere and by everyone.

Efforts to insure the further improvement of the planning system must be continued, for it is the main feature of national economic management. We must upgrade the role of the five-year plan and improve the two-year current planning system. Each enterprise and economic organization must operate on the basis of the long-term standards and criteria included in the national programs for the socioeconomic development of the country and in the five-year plans.

Social planning work must be improved decisively.

The line of increasing democracy in planning must be followed in the future as well. Counterplanning must be promoted and improved. Economic organizations must be freed from petty supervision in the formulation and implementation of counter-plans. Centralism and democracy must be combined in such a way as to offer even greater scope for the initiative, creativity and high activeness of labor collectives, specialists and economic workers.

The implementation of the plan must be insured mainly through the direct contractual relations among economic organizations and through the means for economic

influence applied by the state. This includes economic incentives and penalties. Overall planning management must be based on the principle that what is needed by society must be consistent with the interests of the labor collectives and the individual working people. Greater stability must be given to the state planning assignments issued to economic organizations and their branches. At the same time, their counterplans must become truly open and dynamic plans which they can change by themselves in accordance with newly discovered possibilities or changes in the production and marketing of their goods.

Commodity-monetary relations must be most fully used in planning and management. Total cost effectiveness and self-financing must be systematically applied by all economic organizations, branches, brigades and social activities. The management of the nonindustrial area must be equally reorganized in accordance with the requirements of the new economic approach, taking into consideration the specific nature of individual activities.

Each collective and individual worker must behave as the true owner of the property entrusted to him by the state. The observance of a strict regimen of economy must become the content and guiding principle at all social management levels. Each leva that is spent must yield effective returns.

The role of profits in overall economic and social activities must be enhanced. Profit must become the criterion of the effectiveness of production-economic activities and the basis for the organization of distribution processes. Measures must be taken to terminate the production of unprofitable goods for export and for the gradual elimination of budget subsidies for goods produced for the domestic market.

The role of financial-credit levers such as prices, credits, taxes, bonuses, ceilings and others must be enhanced.

The financial-credit system must have an even more direct and dynamic impact on the successful development of the economy, the intensification of savings and the strengthening of financial discipline. The state budget must be reorganized as a system of target funds collected and expended on the basis of long-term norms. Loans and interest must become active tools in the practical implementation of the basic ratios stipulated in the plan and the budget and in the accelerated application of scientific and technical progress and the reaching of high multiplication results. The banks must act not only as an agent but also as the associate of economic organizations and, together with them, be held materially liable for end results.

We must continue to improve the socialist principle of payments based on the quantity and quality of the labor invested and on the basis of the application of internal cost effectiveness and the improvement of the socialist organization of labor. We must comprehensively and systematically observe the requirement that everyone, wherever he may be, must earn his wages. One of the basic principles of the new economic mechanism, according to which the wage fund is the result of subtracting from the general income the profit needed for insuring normative payments to the budget and financing expanded socialist reproduction must be applied systematically and even more extensively. Organizations and labor collectives

which give high quality work, raise social labor productivity and have a higher income must be given the right to pay higher wages. The equalization elements must be eliminated in the distribution of the wage fund within economic organizations and brigades.

The style and method of economic management must be improved. The economic result of the activities of the economic systems managed and the ways and means to achieve them must become the criteria for assessing the work of administrative cadres.

The observance of state planning, financial, technological and labor discipline must be insured. More extensive use must be made of the various forms of material, moral and administrative measures used toward those who violate discipline. One-man command in the management of socialist organizations must be strengthened and developed on the basis of democratic centralism.

The organizational structure of economic management must be improved. All bureaucratic and duplicating units which are not involved in economic management and are unrelated to the economic interests within the reproduction process must be eliminated along the entire chain from top to bottom as well as horizontally.

A line of conversion to a two-step management structure and of the development of economic combines as the basic structural unit in the organization and direct management of production, engineering-applied, supply and marketing activities must be pursued steadfastly. The development and strengthening of the combine form must rest on an economic foundation and be consistent with the requirements of the multiplication approach.

The area must be broadened and the mechanism improved for the voluntary association among economic organizations and economic companies engaged in joint economic activities. Other suitable forms of organization of direct producers must be sought in all economic sectors and in the nonproduction area.

The system of material and technical supplies must be improved and totally converted to a commercial base.

The reorganization of the foreign and domestic trade system must be accelerated with a view to the closer and more effective linking of the production process with the marketplace.

The restructuring of the organization and management of the investment process must be completed. The management of transportation activities in the country as a single economic system must be advanced.

The activities of the State Committee for Planning and of the other functional industries must be made fully consistent with the requirements of the economic approach. The necessary changes must be introduced in the functions and tasks of economic ministries and departments.

The application of management technologies and procedures insuring the proper demarcation of the functions of the individual units, the elimination of duplication

in their activities and the optimizing of their information ties must be accelerated at all management levels. On this basis automated control systems must be developed more rapidly and effective control must be exercised on the implementation of decisions.

III. Development of Science, Artistic Culture, Education and Mass Information Media

The Seventh Five-Year Plan was a fruitful period in the development of science, artistic culture, education and mass information media. A new major step was taken in the establishment of a highly developed system of spiritual life which is strongly influencing the overall development of our society and the shaping of the new socialist individual. Our intelligentsia is united and firmly rallied around the Leninist April policy of the BCP.

In accordance with the Leninist principles of management and the progressive traditions of the past, the socio-state and state-societal principle in the guidance of spiritual life was established as a vital and promising method. Combined with the comprehensive approach, and taking into consideration the specific nature of spiritual life, the new economic mechanism is being systematically applied. Integration relations are being strengthened among science, artistic culture, education and mass information media. The contribution of these areas to the spiritual exchange among nations and in the international ideological struggle is growing. Cooperation has intensified with the corresponding organizations in the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The role of science in the implementation of basic socioeconomic and cultural tasks was intensified in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Scientific policy is based on the strategic directions followed by the contemporary scientific and technical revolution. The structure of the scientific front was improved. Institutes were opened in new fields of science together with engineering-application organizations for the purpose of directly linking scientific research with practical work. Ever more clearly the scientific front is being directed toward the solution of topical problems.

Artistic culture has reached a new height characterized by the growing role and possibility to resolve substantially larger and more complex problems on the basis of consistent class-party positions. Broad comprehensive programs for nationwide esthetic upbringing, for the harmonious development of individuals and for the Peace Banner International Assembly are being successfully implemented. Our cultural front is making a worthy contribution to the enhancement of Bulgarian international prestige.

Major accomplishments were achieved in the artistic recreation of our socialist time. Artistic creativity has been enriched with new topics. Its ability to encompass life in its complexity and factual variety, to penetrate more profoundly into the spiritual world of man and to interpret the dialectical unity of the past, the present and the future was broadened. A lasting trend has developed of growing artistic skills, innovative searches in all arts and increased variety of styles and creative individualities. This is another confirmation of the vitality and the tremendous esthetic opportunities offered by socialist realism.

Definite progress was achieved in all forms and levels of education. Today 76 percent of all children aged from three to seven attend kindergartens; 55 percent attend full-day kindergartens alone. The conversion to universal secondary education is being successfully accomplished. The higher education system has become richer.

The BCP Central Committee approved theses on the reorganization of the educational system as a strategic program for its further development. The state-public management principle was introduced. The first public education congress was held. The initial steps were taken to improve curriculums and training methods.

The social role of the mass information media, as an exceptionally important sector of the party's ideological front, was enhanced. Their topics are being related more closely with the basic problems of building a developed socialist society. The scope of printed and radio-television propaganda was broadened. News related to the building of socialism and international life are supplied more promptly. The professional skill of cadres working in mass information and propaganda media is rising.

The new period of building mature socialism as well as the existence of some unresolved problems require the further steady enrichment of spiritual life and the enhancement of its role.

Many areas of spiritual life still lack the necessary organization and atmosphere for the full utilization of the existing potential and for its proper channeling toward the solution of topical and significant problems of the building of socialism and the enrichment of spiritual values. In some of these areas insufficient concern is being shown for the upbringing and advancement of young capable cadres. Scientific and artistic criticism is not on the necessary level.

Scientific Development

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan and through 1990 the efforts on the scientific front must be focused, above all, on raising the technical-economic, technological and organizational standards of the production process and its intellectualization, in accordance with the leading achievements of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution, the rapid increase of social labor productivity, the further advancement of socialist social relations, the enhancement of the scientific level of social management and the molding of the socialist personality.

The solution of this problem demands highly effective studies and developments and the maximum utilization of our leading experience, optimally combined with the study, mastering and application of peak foreign scientific and technical accomplishments.

Scientific research in the technical, natural and social sciences must be focused on important basic and applied comprehensive problems in order to insure the following:

The comprehensive automation of technological processes and of the production process through the use of computers, industrial robots and manipulators; the use of

electronics in industry, management and domestic life; extensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes;

The accelerated development of the production of computers, and of a modern element base and, above all, of microprocessors, optical-electronic and laser equipment, digital communications systems, high level electric-powered drives and digital programmed controls of hydraulic and compressed air equipment; development of programs and their industrialization;

The creation of highly productive multifunctional machines and flexible assembly lines through the extensive application of the module principle and the breakdown of the production process into the manufacturing of assemblies and parts; drastic lowering of material intensiveness, energy consumption and labor intensiveness of equipment produced;

The development of new metal alloys, powder-metallurgy goods, pure metals and new brands of steel; alloying ferrous and some nonferrous metals with nitrogen based on the methods for the processing of materials with gas counterpressures; refining liquid metals with gases and others;

The discovery of new deposits and reserves of coal, petroleum and natural gas, mineral and nonmineral deposits and rare metals, and the study and comprehensive evaluation of surface and ground water and hydraulic energy resources; fuller and more effective utilization of local raw materials and, particularly, of replenishable natural resources; energy conservation; elaboration and application of new thermal energy technologies and fuel mixes for upgrading effectiveness in the utilization of local energy resources and of technologies and elements for the transformation and utilization of solar energy, thermal waters and wind power;

The creation and application of new and improved more effective industrial catalysts; the development of methods for the effective protection of metals and alloys from corrosion; the mastering of new and improved technologies for the manufacturing of chemical products and semifinished products and of methods for synthesizing particularly necessary reagents and preparations with improved purity and special properties and of more advanced technological processes for the comprehensive utilization of raw materials and waste products of the chemical and other industries; development of small-volume chemicals, including products for domestic use;

The development and more extensive application of highly effective technologies based on contemporary biological achievements to meet national economic requirements; further studies of problems of molecular biology and genetics, protein biosynthesis, application of the methods of gene and cellular engineering and immunization chemistry and of biological environmental protection methods;

The further solution of problems related to cardiovascular diseases, malignant formations, problems of man and his habitat, medical-social aspects of population reproduction, labor hygiene, treatment of professional and acute contagious diseases, and rational nutrition;

The intensified study of the principles and laws governing the building of mature socialism in our country; elaboration of scientific suggestions to be used for the improvement of social management, the socialist organization of labor, the planned management of the economy and the intensification of production and the other areas on the basis of scientific and technical progress, giving priority to the corresponding social activities;

The comprehensive study of our rich cultural-historical legacy most closely inter-related with the cultural development and achievements of other civilizations, countries and nations;

The complex study of problems related to the development and self-development of man with a view to the maximum increase and utilization of man's physical, mental and spiritual forces;

To upgrade the effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist education of the working people and of the struggle against negative phenomena, bourgeois ideology and revisionist propaganda and to expose the policy of imperialism and Maoism;

To study the laws governing the development and strengthening of the socialist comity and of the socialist integration of the international communists, workers and national-liberation movements and the global revolutionary process.

Primary attention must be paid to basic research. Timely conditions must be created for the development of new scientific areas and directions. Particular attention must be paid to surmounting the major lagging of the economic sciences which must be connected most closely with the work of party, state and economic organs and organizations.

The management and administration of the scientific front must be improved. Its intensive development must be insured through improvements in the organization, quality and effectiveness of scientific work, full utilization of cadre potential and of the material and technical base and the accelerated application of scientific achievements. Particular attention must be paid to concretizing the national scientific policy on the sectorial and regional levels in its development and implementation.

The results of the accelerated practical application of peak achievements of scientific and technical progress domestically and abroad must become the basic criterion in assessing the activities of scientific organizations, collectives and cadres.

Quality improvements must be made in the development of the scientific-cadre potential. Particular attention must be paid to the improvement of its qualificational and functional structure by increasing the percentage of highly skilled scientific workers. Increased concern must be shown for the further Marxist-Leninist methodological and conceptual training of scientific cadres. The living conditions of scientific workers, particularly of younger ones, must be improved considerably.

An atmosphere of creativity and exactingness and of intolerance toward distortions and lowered criteria in the assessment of scientific output and the awarding of scientific degrees and titles must be established in scientific institutes and organizations. Scope must be provided for the growth of young scientific cadres and a struggle must be waged against cases of scientific monopoly. The unsatisfactory condition of scientific criticism must be corrected.

The public-state principle in scientific management must be systematically applied and a science congress must be prepared and held.

The organizational forms of combining science with the production and management must be improved on an intensive basis. Particular concern must be shown for the strengthening of engineering-application organizations in the economic units and for their conversion into the main boosters of scientific and technical progress in the respective subsectors and production facilities.

The programmed organization of labor and of financing of scientific research and engineering-application activities must be extensively applied on the basis of the new economic mechanism. Comprehensive target programs must be formulated and implemented for the solution of particularly important scientific and technical problems.

The role of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences must be enhanced even further as the main center and the national coordinator of basic research. Its participation must be intensified in the application of scientific accomplishments and in the growth and full utilization of scientific cadres and the organization of domestic and international scientific projects.

The role of the scientific and technical associations in upgrading skills, insuring the better utilization of scientific and technical information and the expansion of technical and scientific creativity among the scientific and technical intelligentsia and upgrading the effectiveness of the movement of rationalizers and inventors must be enhanced.

The activities of the Union of Scientific Workers must be comprehensively improved and the work of scientific societies must be energized even further.

Shortcomings in the practical application of scientific achievements must be surmounted: the responsibility of scientific teams and consumers of scientific results must be encouraged and enhanced in order to insure the promptness and the level of application of developments and to create economic conditions insuring the steady flow of ideas and suggestions from science to production, social management and all realms of social practice; to make additional improvements in the mechanism of linking scientific and technical progress with the investment process and the conversion of the plan for scientific and technical progress into an organic component of the plan for the socioeconomic development of the country.

The material and technical base of scientific research must be developed gradually and systematically on a modern level. Scientific institutes must be equipped with the necessary modern instruments and facilities. The import of one-of-a-kind apparatus and the most effective utilization of available material and technical facilities must be organized and strictly regulated. The experimental-production

base of the scientific and engineering-application organizations must be developed and a drastic improvement must be made in scientific instrument manufacturing. The automation of planning-design and scientific research work must be expanded.

In the very first years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan we must resolve the problem of the development of a new system for socioeconomic and scientific and technical information which would cover all realms of life and human activities and, at the same time, will remain open to all worldwide information systems and resources. It must gradually become a type of "Information Industry" which would function on an economic basis and be consistent with the new conditions and stipulations of our progress.

We must insure the further active participation of the country in the socialist integration with CEMA-member countries in the areas of science and technology. Scientific and scientific and technical cooperation must be developed above all in areas, directions and problems closely linked with production specialization and cooperation within CEMA.

Development of Artistic Culture

To an ever greater extent culture is becoming a basic factor in the development of man and society and the shaping of a comprehensively and harmoniously developed individual.

In the forthcoming period the line of accelerated development of the artistic culture of the mature socialist society, the growth of its social role and the enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of overall cultural activities must be extended.

Cultural activities must be focused even more actively on the ideological enrichment and qualitative enhancement of the nationwide movement for esthetic upbringing. Esthetic upbringing must be developed on a broad public basis and related even more closely with communist upbringing as a whole and with the problems and the tasks resolved by the party and the people in all fields of life. Esthetic criteria must be promoted as an inseparable characteristic of the socialist way of life, socialist awareness and work, way of life and morality.

The organization and effectiveness of the system for the dissemination and influence of cultural values must be improved in order steadily to enhance the cultural standard and level of development and satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the working people.

We must continue the further implementation of the long-term comprehensive program for the harmonious development of the individual by increasing its political, artistic-esthetic, ideological and scientific results.

We must continue our efforts for the further implementation and enrichment of the ideas of the Peace Banner International Assembly and for its assertion as a system for the overall development of the creative gifts of the growing generations through its lasting participation in the country's cultural life and growing international prestige.

In the area of artistic creativity the main attention must be focused on the further enhancement of its ideological and artistic standard and the creation of works with profound socialist content, national originality and lasting human significance.

We must intensify and expand relations between creative workers and life and re-create the image of the positive hero in his complexity, many-faceted and communist purposefulness. We must bring to light the socialist humanism, spiritual beauty and charm of the morally ennobled man. Literature and the arts must contribute even more extensively to focusing the attention and intolerance displayed by the people for deviations from the socialist way of life.

The creative workers must continue to work in profound harmony with the aspirations and hopes of the people. They must develop and enrich the progressive national traditions and develop an active attitude toward international problems and the struggle waged by the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

Literary-artistic criticism and theory must discover and assert the most significant features in artistic phenomena. They must interpret the main trends in the artistic process in accordance with the laws of life in the building of mature socialism.

Communist party-mindedness in the approach to artistic phenomena must be asserted even more firmly. Greater concern must be shown for the development of the esthetic characteristics of party-mindedness in the mature socialist stage.

Theoretical science studies are needed of the development and characteristics of the method of socialist realism at the present stage and of the contribution which socialist culture is making to the global artistic process. A struggle must be waged against subjectivism and lack of principles in the assessment of artistic works and processes.

Most favorable conditions must be created for the development of amateur artistic activities. A struggle must be waged against attempts to narrow their field and reduce their significance. The role of reading rooms, houses of culture, cultural workers clubs and museums must be enhanced as important ideological and cultural-educational institutions.

The fullest possible use must be made of the creative potential of the people by finding new opportunities for their maximum involvement in the creation of spiritual values and material goods.

The further development and improvement of library work must be focused on the search for and experimentation with new methods for promoting the active interest in reading among the working people and the growing generation and the qualitative implementation of the comprehensive methodical and information functions of the Kiril i Metodiy National Library and the other leading library institutions, the enrichment of book stocks with the most valuable global book and documentary-information resources and the maximum utilization of scientific and technical progress in this area.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan particular attention must be paid to the development of an overall organization of cultural life in the conurbation systems with a view to the comprehensive satisfaction of the growing spiritual needs of the working people.

The NRB will continue to develop as a center of international cultural initiatives and promote active and effective international cultural activities. Available experience and traditions must be enriched and developed. Exchanges of groups, individual creative workers and performers must be expanded in order to acquaint the Bulgarian people with the achievements of global culture and of other nations with the achievements of Bulgarian culture.

The ideological, social and esthetic effectiveness of our international artistic-cultural activities must be enhanced. They must be more closely related to the domestic and international tasks of the party and the country. Along with the propaganda of the 1,000-year-old Bulgarian culture, we must popularize even more extensively the achievements of contemporary Bulgarian socialist culture.

The line of comprehensive rapprochement between Bulgarian and Soviet cultures and of expanding the cooperation and reciprocal enrichment of the cultures of the socialist countries must be pursued on an even broader scope and with steadily richer means.

Active cultural contacts and cooperation must be promoted with the capitalist and the developing countries, always taking into consideration the ideological nature and role of culture in the ideological struggle.

The international prestige of Bulgarian artistic culture must be used even more energetically in asserting the principles of peace, detente and cooperation among nations and in proving the advantages of real socialism and its ability to resolve major social and human problems.

The development and management of culture must be carried out, as in the past, on the basis of the public-state principle. New specific management methods and mechanisms must be used for their expansion and intensification.

The coordinating and organizing functions of the Committee of Culture and of the Cultural Councils must be enhanced.

The role of the artistic-creative unions must be asserted and developed in the country's overall sociocultural life. Their factual contribution and responsibility for the artistic-creative process and in the implementation of the party's and the country's cultural policy must be enhanced.

Substantial improvements must be made in the activities of higher and secondary art schools, in planning the training of cadres for artistic culture and in their education and postgraduate training with a view to insuring their fullest possible utilization. Special effective measures must be taken to surmount disproportions in cadre availability for artistic-cultural institutions and activities in some areas.

The organic combination of ideological-political education with the mastering of professional skills, the molding of civic positions and class-party criteria and relating them to the life of the people and the struggle for building a developed socialist society and with the great ideas and problems of our age must remain the main feature of the training, upbringing and utilization of the young creative generation. Better opportunities must be created for the young people to learn from the great artists.

The economic approach and the new economic mechanism must be applied in artistic culture. We must insure the enhancement of the overall ideological, social, cultural-educational and economic effectiveness of cultural activities.

The public, the state and the economic organizations must show greater interest in the further development of culture; an attentive and a differentiated approach must be used in the application of the economic approach to artistic culture in accordance with its specific nature. In this area socioideological effectiveness will remain the determining criterion.

A national program must be drafted for the reconstruction, modernization and construction of the material base of artistic culture. Particular attention must be paid to Sofia and some large okrug cities and industrial centers and conurbation systems. The technical standard must be steadily enhanced and scientific and technical progress must be used in the development and utilization of the material base of cultural activities. The standards governing the full and comprehensive utilization of developed facilities must be improved, regardless of departmental affiliation, in accordance with the overall programmatic tasks facing artistic culture and the entire area of spiritual life.

The party's leadership of culture must be improved steadily. The problems of artistic culture and of the nationwide movement for esthetic education must become the core of party activities at all levels in an even more organic and comprehensive manner. The party organs and organizations must improve their political and educational work among the artistic-creative intelligentsia. Systematic concern must be shown for the further improvement of party work in the artistic-creative associations, cultural institutions and public-state cultural management organs.

Development of Education

In accordance with the decisions of the July 1979 Central Committee Plenum on education, in the Eighth Five-Year Plan a new unified secondary polytechnical school and a new type of technical school will be gradually developed and higher education will be reorganized.

The reorganization of the educational process must be such as to insure the development of the creative gifts of the individuals, the molding of communist ideological convictions and high level conscientiousness, the acquisition of firm knowledge and of a high general culture and the mastering of skills with broad polytechnical application and of specific expertise which will guarantee the full utilization of knowledge and readiness to work.

Conditions must be created for the establishment of the closest possible relations between students and labor collectives and the entire social environment as a means for developing love for labor, responsible social behavior and a feeling of duty to the people and the socialist homeland.

The interaction and blending of education with science, artistic culture and the mass information media must be promoted.

Together with the development of the new schools the necessary changes must be made in the curriculums and training methods of the schools in order to insure a smooth transition to the new educational structures, content and organization of educational school work.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the development of a network of kindergartens must be continued. The attendance of all five-year-old children must be insured in accordance with the stages in which they enter the first grade at the age of six; this project must be completed during the five-year plan.

The full-day organization of the educational-training process must be developed at a faster pace. By the end of 1985 it must include all first grade children and most students through the eighth grade.

The higher educational institutions must be developed as comprehensive training-scientific centers. In the next few years a new nomenclature of special skills will be gradually introduced. New principles and ways and means of training must be applied. Undergraduates and postgraduates must energize their participation in the training-education process. Facilities must be provided for their creative work in scientific research.

The quality of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the other social sciences must be improved with a view to the development of ideologically convinced young specialists having high civic and proper class-party positions.

The effectiveness of the unified national system of postgraduate work must be enhanced. An overall program must be implemented for raising the qualificational standard of managing and performing cadres. Such activities must be most closely related to the new economic mechanism and make a real contribution to the intensification of all national economic areas.

The role of teachers and instructors must be enhanced comprehensively. Conditions must be created for the steady enhancement of their professional, pedagogical and ideological training. The system of their certification and material and spiritual incentive must be improved.

Pedagogical training must be improved by improving the system governing the training, retraining, and advancement of pedagogical cadres and by converting to the training of teaching cadres with higher education for all levels of the unified school and preschool training.

The new economic mechanism must be used for enhancing the participation and responsibilities of the corresponding governmental, public and economic organs and organizations and of the schools in cadre planning, training, assigning and effective utilization.

The state-public principle must be comprehensively strengthened and developed as a basic principle of the management of education in order to insure the active involvement of all organs and organizations, the public and the parents in the development of public education.

A comprehensive approach must be applied in the planning, construction and utilization of the material and technical base for educational purposes, regardless of departmental affiliation. Particular attention must be paid to modernizing and reconstructing the base of training-educational institutions.

Development of Mass Information Media

The line of comprehensively upgrading the ideological, professional-creative and organizational-technical standard of the mass information media will be continued with a view to the even greater enhancement of their role in the creation and dissemination of spiritual values, mass-political influence and clarification of the basic problems related to the building of mature socialism.

The application of the comprehensive approach must be expanded in the activities of the mass information media. Their role in upgrading the socialist awareness of the individual must be intensified.

The mass information media must:

Apply steadfastly the class-party approach in the assessment of events, phenomena and problems of our time;

Improve their work in the interpretation and popularization of leading experience, emphasizing the study of phenomena and the struggle for the factual application of leading achievements in mass practice;

Show greater concern for improving the standard of theoretical propaganda related to the basic problems of our development;

Upgrade the effectiveness of criticism of negative phenomena and assert the great truth of our life.

The educational functions of the mass information media must be strengthened. They must acquire a richer content. They must improve the existing and establish new specialized sections with pertinent programs. Dailies and periodicals must increase their practice of periodical publications of additions and inserts for the benefit of its and parents.

We must intensify the activities and upgrade the quality of journalistic, publicistic, book publishing and photographic propaganda output. We must focus our efforts on the internal development and improvement of each individual mass information medium and on the creative work of cadres.

Substantial improvements must be made in the organization of the information system by intensifying the operativeness and promptness of the presentation of the news. The monotony of topics, geographic limitations and superficiality of information materials, both domestic and foreign, must be eliminated. The investigative approach must be broadened and enriched. More extensive use must be made of political reporting; and the variety of genres must be intensified.

The comprehensive nature of the mass information media, television in particular, calls for a deeper synthesis and interpenetration of journalism, science, artistic creativity and education in publications and broadcasts.

More effective use must be made of the resources and possibilities of the book publishing industry by seeking means to improve sociopolitical, specialized-scientific, applied, children's and adolescents' and encyclopedic-referential publications.

The management of mass information media at all levels must be improved further: the press and the radio must improve their network of printed publications and radio programs; the management of the system as a whole must be improved in book publishing, distribution and printing; publishing houses must specialize; prerequisites must be created for the use of electronic equipment in editorial-publication work; a system for the fast location and control of availability of books in the book trade must be developed.

The standards of ideological and professional-creative cadre training must be raised; an effective system must be developed for the selection, training and development of young cadres and the training of specialized cadres; postgraduate studies and the operative supply of information to cadres in mass information media at all levels must be improved.

The efficient utilization of the existing material and technical facilities and their modernization, reconstruction and further development on the basis of contemporary scientific and technical achievements must be insured.

IV. On Improving State Construction and Social Management and on the Further Development of Socialist Democracy

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan state construction and the social management system were developed further. The intensification and expansion of socialist democracy is the main feature characterizing this process. To an ever greater extent socialist democracy is proving to be an essential feature of real socialism and an effective factor for the utilization of its comprehensive advantages over capitalism.

The working people have become more active in the management of social affairs and in the building of socialism. They are increasing their participation in the political and cultural life of the country. The scope and practical efforts in the application of the public-state and state-public principle have been expanded and improved. A number of activities which were performed by state organs were transferred to public organizations or to state-public organs.

The role, competency and responsibility of the collective management organs at all levels have been increased. This applies to brigade councils, enterprise economic committees, economic councils of socialist organizations and collegiums of ministries and departments.

The process of the further strengthening and development of the representative state organs has continued. The role and prestige of the National Assembly as the supreme organ of state power has been enhanced. The people's councils have been resolving their assignments ever more successfully and enriching the content of their administrative-managerial functions.

The organs of state power and administration came even closer to the population with the development of the conurbation systems and the mayoralties. New opportunities were created for the satisfaction of the population's immediate interests. We converted to the system of direct election of mayoralty managers as new local power and administrative organs.

The defense capability and security of the country have been strengthened.

The system of controlling the activities of administrative organs has been improved by improving the work on the suggestions, reports, complaints and petitions of the citizens.

The social organizations and movements substantially improved their activities in the period following the 11th BCP Congress.

The Fatherland Front, Bulgarian Trade Unions and Dimitrov Communist Youth Union made a substantial contribution to the successful implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and to the further strengthening of the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Bulgarian people.

The party highly values the movement of Bulgarian women, the movement of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and the scientific, professional, creative, sports, tourist, temperance and other organizations and movements which are making a worthy contribution to the building of socialism and to the establishment of a socialist way of life.

The coordination and interaction between social organizations and movements and state organs and organizations have reached a higher standard and are becoming their work style.

The development of production forces and the steady upgrading of the level of maturity of socialist social relations call for the steady improvement and enhancement of the scientific standard of social management and state construction on the basis of the even more systematic development of socialist democracy and democratic centralism.

In the following period the economic-organizational and cultural-educational functions of the socialist state must be manifested even more fully. Its role must be enhanced in laying the material and technical base and in the administration

of the entire socialist economy, in the steady enhancement of the living standard of the people, the further development of the spiritual life, the communist education of the working people, the improvement of the work of the state apparatus, and the intensification of the control exercised by the socialist working people over the activities of the social management organs.

The existence of the capitalist system and the uninterrupted attempts on the part of the imperialist forces to oppose the building of socialism demand the further strengthening of the country's defense. Consequently, we must improve the military organization of the socialist society, upgrade the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's army, and improve the means for the protection of real socialism and the work of the organs in charge of maintaining the public order.

The principal direction to be followed in the improvement of social management will be the ever more extensive development of direct socialist democracy. The means for the direct participation of the population in the administration of social affairs will be enriched and developed. In this connection:

We must apply ever more extensively the state-public and public-state principle and promote it to an ever greater extent as one of the basic principles in the management and functioning of the social system;

We must give a richer and more effective content to the already created and proven forms of socialist democracy;

We must enhance the role of counterplanning as a successful form of manifestation of the creativity of labor collectives and all working people and for the development and maximum utilization of reserves in the national economy;

We must develop the application of the elective principle in the development of collective management organs, including those of industrial and other socialist organizations. Combined with the holding of contests; we must increase the rights of the collective management organs and the collective and individual responsibilities of their members for the economic and other consequences of their decisions;

We must continue the process of the further expansion of criticism and self-criticism as an expression of socialist democracy and as an objective law governing the development of the socialist society and an important factor in upgrading its maturity; tolerance and acceptance of criticism and readiness on the part of those criticized to draw proper conclusions and take prompt measures for the elimination of weaknesses, shortcomings and errors must be cultivated;

We must further expand the political, economic, social and legal guarantees of the exercise of the rights and freedoms of the working people.

In accordance with the constitution the National Assembly must exercise to an ever greater extent its rights as the supreme organ of state authority. It must combine legislative with executive activities. Particular attention must be paid to the high standard creative holding of sessions, to increasing control over state organs and to energizing the activities of the people's representatives.

As the permanent supreme organ of the National Assembly, the State Council must make fuller use of its competency, particularly in controlling the activities of central executive organs.

The Council of Ministers must substantially improve its work style and methods. It must improve its structure and organization and establish itself as the effective practical organizer and executor of the socioeconomic policy of the country. It must insure the operative functioning of ministries, central departments and local state power organs.

The people's councils must expand to an ever greater extent their organizational and educational functions. They must strengthen their ties with the working people and their social organizations and actively involve them in administration. Particular attention must be paid to expanding the rights of obshtina people's councils as the full managers of their respective conurbation system. Greater attention and concern must be paid to strengthening the mayoralties and to improving their activities. The conversion of obshtina people's councils to a self-supporting system must be accelerated.

To an ever greater extent the conurbation systems must be developed as socioeconomic and administrative units of a new type, and as a single social organism in which the individual settlements are linked by common production-economic activities, common services and a unified transportation system.

The socialist legal order and the activities of court and prosecutors' organs must be developed and improved further.

Socialist legislation must be expanded and coordinated with the development of socialist social relations. The passing of particularly important laws and decisions affecting the interests of the entire population must be preceded by a nationwide discussion.

The court and prosecutor's organs and the entire public must increase their intolerance of crimes and violations of socialist legality. Their preventive efforts for the protection of socialist property must be energized.

The unity of state, people's and public control must become one of the most characteristic features of the socialist control system and a primary factor governing the participation of the working people in social management. The coordination and unity of action must be insured in the work of all control organs. The principle of a uniform control system must be applied even more consistently. The public principle must be expanded in the work of the control organs. Preventive control must become the core of control work.

The Bulgarian Agrarian National Union holds a central position in the building and functioning of the political system of our socialist society and in the administration of the country.

The BZNS [Bulgarian Agrarian National Union] is a worthy partner of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the administration of the country and its loyal and consistent

ally in the building of socialism. In the stage of building developed socialism the BZNS is making a significant contribution to the implementation of our socio-economic strategy, particularly in the countryside, and to strengthening the ties and increasing the influence of socialist Bulgaria in international life.

The party highly values the international relations of the BZNS with progressive rural and related democratic parties and organizations in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

After the 11th BCP Congress and the 33rd BZNS Congress the joint work between the two fraternal parties reached a new height. Active and effective cooperation is maintained between the BCP Central Committee and the BZNS Administrative Council in resolving the major problems and immediate tasks of the country's overall development. Relations between local party committees and BZNS managements and between primary party organizations and agrarian groups have become more regular and fruitful. Their joint efforts in resolving problems related to the development of okrugs, obshtinas, and agroindustrial complexes have improved.

Unquestionably, the fraternity and unity between communists and agrarians will continue to strengthen and intensify. Our cooperation will become even more efficient and fruitful. The united agrarians will actively participate in the struggle for increasing grain production and animal husbandry output in the public sector. They will develop the private plots and help to resolve the problems of the self-satisfaction of conurbation systems with agricultural products. They will act as convinced fighters for the building of mature socialism.

The BCP is firmly convinced that the fraternal BZNS will remain the party's loyal ally in the management of the country and the building of the new society and an active fighter for the happiness and well-being of the people and for the further blossoming of our socialist homeland, the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The role and significance of the public, professional and creative organizations and movements will continue to expand in the future. They are important links within the political organization of our society and a powerful lever for the broadening and manifestation of socialist democracy and the ever greater participation of the working people in management. Their prime task is to mobilize even more actively the various population strata for the implementation of the party's policy, to study and protect their specific interests and tirelessly to work for the enhancement of the socialist awareness and social activeness of every citizen.

The significance, role and tasks of all social, professional, creative and other organizations and movements will be increased in the forthcoming period. Particular attention must be paid to the further development and improvement of the work of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union.

The Fatherland Front must continue to develop as the most popular social support of the people's regime and as an effective factor in the further strengthening of the moral and political unity of the people and the development and advancement of socialist democracy.

The party highly values the role and contribution of the Fatherland Front in the country's sociopolitical life. Its overall activities are most closely coordinated with the economic and social policy of the party. The conversion of the Fatherland Front from an organization into a movement and from a movement into an organization is yielding fruitful results and creating the opportunity for establishing it as a broad public school for communist, patriotic and international upbringing.

The Fatherland Front committees and organizations must work concretely and comprehensively with the population. It is particularly important to enrich their activities by relating it to the vital problems arising in districts, cities and villages, and to enhance their role in patriotic education, the creation of an atmosphere of high civic awareness and valorous industriousness and a healthy sociomental climate.

The Fatherland Front committees must dedicate particular concern and attention to strengthening and upgrading the activities of the primary organizations and to giving their activities a rich content so that they may become the factual spokesmen representing public opinion and public initiative.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions must implement ever more completely and successfully their functions as a mass school for administration and management, a school for education, and a school for communism. They must continue to improve their work in accordance with the new conditions and requirements stemming from the economic approach and the new economic mechanism, the line of the accelerated application of scientific and technical achievements and the party's strategic course of comprehensive intensification of the national economy and of upgrading the effectiveness and quality of all activities.

The trade unions must factually take part in the work of all sectors and activities. They must be coresponsible for the formulation and implementation of counterplans, the application of the economic approach and the creative use of the economic mechanism and the maximum development and utilization of reserves and, on this basis, raising the real income of the working people. Using their specific ways and means they must insure the factual extensive participation of workers and specialists in the formulation, discussion and adoption of counterplans and engineering projects. They must organize and guide the socialist competition for their implementation. They must study and submit to their corresponding state organs problems which hinder the full development of the possibilities of labor collectives.

The task of correlating economic with social planning at all levels calls for upgrading the role and responsibility of the Bulgarian Trade Unions in the formulation and implementation of the plans for the social development of labor collectives. Activities in this area must be made fully consistent with the requirements of the new economic approach and the new economic mechanism.

The proper development and enrichment of the protective functions of the trade unions calls for the waging of energetic struggle for the strengthening of socialist labor discipline and for increasing intolerance toward those who are not conscientious in doing their work, the waste-makers, the profiteers and the wasters

of socialist property. The awareness of the workers must not tolerate any actions on the part of upstart administrative or economic managers who violate the interests of the public, the collective or the individual workers. The trade union organizations must show greater concern for improving the working and living conditions of the working people. They must offer better solutions to problems of labor safety, recreation, and workers training and retraining.

Efficiency and specific concern for the work and upbringing of the working people must be the main features of trade union activities. Trade union democracy must be developed extensively. The workers must become ever more extensively and energetically involved in the administration of production affairs.

The work of the Dimitrov Komsomol and the work of the party with young people are developing under influence and in the spirit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's Letter to the Komsomol Central Committee. The party, the Bulgarian youth and the entire public accepted the letter as a document of programmatic significance and as the further development of the April line in work with the young generation.

Today the task of the Dimitrov Komsomol is to accelerate the reorganization of its activities and achieve qualitative changes in the work of Komsomol societies and organizations. The main thing is to raise practical work for the implementation of the tasks stemming from the letter to meet the standard of the criteria and requirements it contains. Live and direct organizational and educational work must be done by the Komsomol societies with every young man and woman. It is particularly necessary to promote a sharp feeling for the new and a critical approach to one's own activities as an inherent feature of the style and methods of work of Komsomol organs and organizations. On the basis of the active participation of the youth in the socioeconomic development of the country they must stimulate and provide extensive opportunities for youth initiative in labor and training. They must intensify their influence in the organization of the leisure time and in the creation and utilization of material facilities for ideological-educational and mass cultural work with young people.

The party's leadership of the Komsomol must be improved by insuring the active and effective participation of public, state, economic, scientific, cultural and other organs, organizations and individuals in the practical implementation of the new party's assignments in its work among the youth.

V. On Enhancing the Party's Leading Role

The period under consideration was particularly rich and meaningful in terms of the development of the party and the further enhancement of its leading role and the expansion of its leadership ability. The party's strength and the power of activities of the party organs and organizations were manifested in the timely work on social development problems and the scope of organizational and political work for their systematic implementation.

In accordance with the decisions of the 11th party congress and the tasks based on the strategic course of high effectiveness and quality, the party's Central Committee displayed energetic efforts with a view to upgrading the standard of

intraparty life and increasing the ability of the party organs and organizations to master qualitatively new processes in social development and, on this basis, to enrich the approach, style and methods of their political and organizational guiding work.

The replacement of communist membership cards was an exceptionally important ideological, political and organizational event in the party's life. It was organized in accordance with the criteria and stipulations of the July 1976 Plenum and the National Party Conference and played an important role in the strengthening of party ranks. The replacement confirmed the fact that the overwhelming majority of party members are implementing their vanguard role. They are actively and dedicatedly supporting the April party line and are working for its implementation. The criteria governing the political, practical and moral qualities of the party members were raised. The party deprived of their membership over 30,000 people who were violating the stipulations of its program and bylaws or harming its prestige. The Central Committee is steadfastly encouraging the stipulation that the party organizations must work with the party members in such a way that they may be proud of their party and the party may be proud of the political and moral purity of every party member.

Substantial changes were made on the level of the work of the primary party organizations. Intraparty life became more purposeful and meaningful. Greater attention is being paid to the ideological training of the party members and their role and responsibility at work and in public life. The party organizations are mobilizing ever more successfully the party members and labor collectives for the solution of socioeconomic and ideological-educational problems. They are insuring the practical participation of the working people in national economic management and creating conditions for the satisfaction of their vital interests and requirements.

Practical experience proved that wherever the party organizations feel their political responsibility and show initiative successful work is being done with increased results; the organizations strengthen and act as the political nuclei, as the heads of collectives and as prototypes of their future condition.

In accordance with its practically tried April cadre policy the party continued its adamant and systematic assertion of new criteria in the work with and of the cadres. The main efforts were focused on the mastering of new work approaches and styles, enhancing the training and ability for all-round and overall utilization of scientific ways and means, fuller consideration of specific conditions and tasks in all national economic and public sectors, and live organizational and political work among labor collectives.

Considerable efforts were made to upgrade the political and professional training of leading cadres. All in all, in the course of the five-year plan, 124,347 party, state, public and economic leaders underwent skill upgrading training.

The party line of combining the work of the different generations of cadres and for the stable long-term cadre development is being systematically implemented. Regular attention is being paid to reserve cadres.

Today the party and the country have a large and competent cadre potential, infinitely loyal to the party cause, and able to resolve the major and complex problems of building a mature socialist society in the NRB.

Major steps were taken to improve the condition and raise the standard and effectiveness of party ideological work. In the period under consideration the party committees and organizations did a considerable amount of work on the reorganization and further improvement of the ideological front in accordance with the stipulations of the party program and the decisions of the 10th party congress. Consequently, the approach, content and organization of ideological work are taking ever more fully into consideration the active educational impact of the socialist social environment. The interpretive nature of educational work is being successfully surmounted. The organic ties between education and life are being strengthened and its contribution to the solution of topical problems is rising. Positive results were achieved in the scientific study of the ideological process and the improvement of its guidance. In this respect the measures taken for long-term forecasting and comprehensive planning of ideological work, the development of scientific methods and the organization of large-scale ideological campaigns are of substantial significance.

The results of the overall work done by the party committees and organizations and ideological institutes in the past leads to the conclusion that tasks set by the 10th party congress of reorganizing ideological work on the basis of the ideological and substantive foundations of the party's program for building a developed socialist society and for changing the approach, organization and management of the ideological front may be considered essentially implemented.

It must be emphasized, however, that further efforts must be made to insure the further improvement and advancement of party ideological work. This is a topical, permanent and unlimited need, above all because ideological activities must be kept steadily consistent with the requirements and needs of reality and, secondly, because of the major weaknesses and shortcomings which remain in this area. The main thing now is to raise the quality and effectiveness of ideological activities.

In the period under consideration the comprehensive work of the local party organs was raised to a higher standard. They improved their ability to guide the economic development of territorial units, provide competent political leadership of public life in them, create conditions for the display of greater initiative by economic organs and their branches and expand the organizational functions of the local people's organs.

Under the conditions of the application of the new economic approach the party is being systematically guided by the stipulation that party committees must not duplicate or replace but support the creative activities of economic and state organs. Okrug and obshtina party committees must promote to an ever greater extent in their approach and work style methods which enable them, to an ever greater extent, to focus their main efforts on the systematic implementation of the party's policy of highly effective development of sectors and activities and of the intensification of political and organizational work among labor collectives.

The establishment of obshtina party committees in the new conurbation systems is an important and exceptionally promising matter. These committees were strengthened by well trained and experienced managerial cadres close to the population.

The balance of the distance covered by the party and the country after the 11th congress proves that the activities of party organs and organizations are consistent with the main tasks and trends of social life; they have improved their ability to apply a political approach, to rally and guide labor collectives and to strengthen the ties between the party and the people.

The BCP will hold its 12th congress united and rallied around its Leninist April line and its Blagoev-Dimitrov Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, with a clear policy of programs for the future and with the ability systematically to implement and creatively to develop its practically tried general line. These are a line and policy not only of the party but of the entire people, of all its generations and social groups.

The publication of the three-volume works of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on problems of party construction was a major event in the party's theoretical and ideological-political life in the period under consideration. His work and reports to the National Party Conference (1978) and National Conference on the Systematic Application of the Economic Approach (January 1980) and his report to the BCP Central Committee Politburo of 14 October 1980 substantiate the principles and ways for coordinating party-organizational, ideological and all-round activities with the requirement of the contemporary stage in the building of socialism.

The main intraparty task in the forthcoming period is for the party to continue with its organizing and ideological work, making it ever more consistent with the needs and requirements of the contemporary stage of our development, to insure at all levels the precise implementation of decisions, to eliminate weaknesses and shortcomings, to improve the style and methods of work of party organs and cadres and party organizations and to raise the level of training and responsibility everywhere and in everything to the level of the new tasks.

Adamant and consistent work must be done to surmount the disparity existing in some areas and at some levels between the scientific decisions of party congresses and Central Committee plenums, on the one hand, and the insufficient effectiveness of organizational and political work for the prompt and overall implementation of such decisions, on the other.

The implementation of the socioeconomic tasks in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the solution of the major and complex problems facing the party and the country in the stage of building a mature socialist society call for the improvement and the enhancement to a qualitatively new level of the organizational and ideological work of the party as a whole and of each individual party committee and party organization.

Further improvements of the qualitative structure of the party and the strengthening of the party nucleus in all areas of social life must remain the basic concern of the party committees and organizations in the forthcoming period. The strength

of the party nucleus must be gauged on the basis of the real ability of any primary party organization to carry out its leading role in the implementation of the economic, social and ideological-educational objectives of party policy within each labor collective, settlement or material or spiritual production sector, and its skill to raise the individual training, contribution and responsibility of all party members at work and in public life to the level of the requirement of the party's political line.

The social composition of the party is developing in a state of organic relationship with the socioclass structure of the society. The share of the workers in the party is continuing to grow. Currently workers account for 42.7 percent of the overall number of party members. The party nucleus is increasing among mechanizers and agricultural specialists. A high percentage of members of the people's intelligentsia are party members.

Currently women account for 29.7 percent of all party members. Their share of the newly accepted members after the 11th congress rose to 36.3 percent.

The educational standard of party members is rising steadily; 83.9 percent of the newly accepted members after the 11th congress have higher, semihigher or secondary education.

Party members under 30 account for 11.4 percent of the membership; in the period between the two congresses 76 percent of the new members were within this age group.

The party will continue to accept as members working people whose political, moral and professional qualities allow them to be in the leading ranks of the struggle for building a developed socialist society on the basis of a strict individual approach and high responsibility and strictness.

The political tempering and all-round training of the party members must be enhanced even further; their labor and social activeness must be intensified. We must firmly remove from the party those who do not justify the high responsibility they assume by joining its ranks. We must surmount the practice which has developed in many party organizations of mentioning shortcomings without naming their bearers and without taking to task those responsible for weaknesses. The primary duty of each party organization is to establish and maintain a spirit of high level organization and discipline and assess individual actions on the basis of our party's high level criteria and requirements.

Individual work with the party members for the purpose of enhancing the example they provide and upgrading their vanguard role is a basic requirement in the organization and content of intraparty life. The working people can become party members if they have the specific qualities demanded by the party bylaws. However, such qualities must be developed and enriched. The political and professional training and responsibilities of every party member must be increased both concerning his own work and behavior and the condition of his labor collective.

Special organized measures must be implemented by the party committees and organizations with the young party reinforcements. Currently many party organizations

no longer become concerned with newly accepted party members once they have been accepted. The natural process of adaptation by the young party members to the new obligations they assume must be skillfully guided. They must not only be given assignments but help in their implementation. The party organizations and groups must promptly involve the new party members in full-scale organizational activities and in active social efforts. They must show systematic concern for their training and growth, for their class, revolutionary and practical tempering and for improving their opportunities for the enrichment of their social experience.

The strength of the party lies in the strength and effectiveness of the primary party organizations. They are the representatives of the party among the labor collectives and the representatives of the labor collectives in the party. The establishment of the primary party organizations as the political nuclei and prototypes of the future -status of the collectives is the immediate key task and long-term objective of party work which must be done in accordance with the requirements and criteria of the contemporary stage of the country's development.

Currently many organizations are unable to detect and resolve adequately and promptly the new problems arising in the life of labor collectives. They do not always profoundly discuss at party meetings the basic problems affecting the party members and all working people; the measures they take are insufficiently effective; some party organizations are not struggling for high level responsibility and party discipline and for the accurate implementation of assignments. They do not react rapidly and sharply to deviations from the requirements of party principles and morality.

The party committees have the important task of intensifying and strengthening the initiative-minded nature of the work of the primary party organizations; they must enrich interparty democracy as a model of socialist democracy; they must enhance the role of the party meeting in which the party members can discuss freely party policy in all sectors and boldly develop criticism and self-criticism, as dictated by their conscience.

Today the task of all party organizations is to create an atmosphere of high level organization and discipline and responsibility on the part of the party members. This task is directly related to the technological requirements of production and management, the high level of development of social relations and the requirements governing the qualities of managing and performing cadres.

The primary party organizations must create an atmosphere of creativity. They must support innovators, rationalizers and inventors. They must wage an irreconcilable struggle against routine, conservatism and against the administrative, mental and other barriers hindering scientific and technical progress. The party committees, bureaus and individual party members must clearly realize that the Eighth Five-Year Plan cannot truly become a five-year plan of technical progress unless the atmosphere of initiative and creativity and the ambition to reach the peak achievements and to master leading experience in the corresponding area does not spread among the entire labor collectives. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress must become the personal and the collective party assignment of every party member and of each primary party organization.

The primary party organizations must increase their concern for the steady improvement of the working and living conditions of labor collectives and the population in the individual territorial units. They must study newly arising problems and insure their time solution by competent state and economic organs. Concern for the people must be the distinguishing feature not only of the party as a whole but of each of its basic cells--the primary party organization.

Relations between the party organization and the labor collective are assuming a decisive importance. The manner in which the party organization applies its conscientiousness and level of organization in the collective in order to help it to develop properly and to increase its social and labor activeness must become the focal point in assessing activities within the party. The way the party organization instructs and follows the processes of the application of the new economic approach in the collective and, on this basis, the way it raises the level of its work must become the prime yardstick in determining the quality of its leading role.

The local party committees at all levels must continue to develop and become the political leaders of the party organizations, the working people and the population. In accordance with the new tasks and the changes which have taken place in the territorial-settlement structure of the country, it is particularly important today to insure the fullest possible utilization of the competency and the rights and obligations of the party committees, to enrich their approach, style and methods of work and to increase their ability to organize the creative initiative of the working people for the overall implementation of party and government decisions and for the highly effective and comprehensive development of the respective territorial units.

In the forthcoming period as well the party will continue to pay prime attention and show constant concern for the strengthening of the obshchina party committees. They must develop ever more fully as qualitatively new organs of political leadership. They must guide the further development and establishment of the conurbation systems as socioeconomic and administrative units of a new type.

Direct organizational mass-political work among the working people and the entire population must become the main line of activity of obshchina party committees. For this reason they must focus their attention on raising the work standard of the primary party organizations and promote their ability to organize the labor collectives and improve ideological-educational activities at work and at home. The obshchina party committees must strengthen their political guidance of the local state organs and of public and economic organizations. They must base their overall activities on a broad aktiv of party members. They must strengthen their staffs with highly skilled cadres related to the population and become a true source for the forging of dedicated and capable managers.

The obshchina party committees must develop as complete operative organs. They must firmly surmount their tendency to promote the type of organization and work style typical of okrug committees. Their plenums, meetings and conferences must be practical above all. They themselves must be effective, active and purposeful in their organizational work.

The requirements concerning the work of okrug party committees have become far stricter. The development of economic rayons and territorial units calls for improved okrug party committee management of the comprehensive implementation of the reproduction process and their increased influence on okrug social life. Their managerial activities must be distinguished by high level political maturity, use of science, and topical and concrete actions. They must assume greater responsibility for the overall systematic implementation of the party's social, economic and cultural policy within their territory.

The okrug committees must show particular concern for the further development of obshchina party committees. They must strengthen the latter with trained cadres and help them to clarify and resolve the specific problems related to the economic and social development of the conurbation systems.

Democratic centralism will remain the basic and firm principle of party activities.

The party organs and organizations must develop ever more extensively intraparty democracy and upgrade its effectiveness. The further development and improvement of socialist democracy depend, to the highest extent, also on the development and improvement of the democratic principles governing the life of party organs and organizations.

At the same time, democracy within the party must be organically combined with strengthened discipline and ideological and organizational unity. Broad democracy and freedom of opinion in the discussion of any matter, reports submitted by elective organs on their work and criticism and self-criticism are inseparable from the observance of iron-conscious discipline and from the strengthening of unity of action while accurately implementing the decisions and instructions of superior party organs.

The party's cadre policy is right and fruitful. It is the April line of cadre work--a line of firm application of the Leninist principles governing the selection, training and deployment of cadres, the line of the development of their creative potential, of great trust and principle-minded exactingness and of their development and growth in step with the requirements of the building of socialism.

Cadre work must be based on the objective need for the development of a new type of manager familiar with the new economic approach and mechanism which he will apply creatively, a manager who will consider in depth production, organization and management problems, who will show a feel for the new, sensibly use his rights and assume the necessary responsibilities, a manager who will be able to unite and inspire the labor collective.

The criteria of the political, practical and moral qualities of cadres must assign a central role to the requirement of maintaining close and permanent relations with the working people, the ability to communicate and organize them and to rely on the collective thinking of the leading organs and the masses, on the achievements of science and leading experience, and on their modesty, industriousness and moral purity;

The quality and effectiveness of cadre training must be upgraded through the application of the target approach in the training of active and reserve cadres. Cadre training must also become a process of management and control over their self-development. Proper training or skill upgrading must be a mandatory prerequisite in promoting or relocating managers in order to close the selection-training-utilization cycle.

New solutions must be found to insure the stability and growth of local cadres. Improvements must be made in the material and moral incentive system in order to create conditions for senior workers in the party, the state and the economic and public organizations to master the specific nature of their assigned sectors, to acquire practical experience, and to develop and grow without necessarily changing their positions;

Educational work must be improved and exactingness facing the activities and behavior of cadres must be upgraded; a struggle must be waged against fussing and meaningless talk, against attempts to exaggerate factual results and conceal existing shortcomings and against the use of official positions for gaining personal advantages. To this effect the system of certification of managerial cadres must be improved. It must be based on the factual results and their individual qualities.

The tried Leninist norms of party life must be applied in the activities of the party committees and organizations and of leading cadres in all areas. Work style and methods must be improved. This is a decisive prerequisite for the successful implementation of the party's policy of upgrading the effectiveness of party work and insuring the further intensification of the party's leading role.

At the present stage:

Strengthening the ties between party-organizational work and social practices and the life of the working class and the entire nation becomes particularly topical and important. It is not only erroneous but harmful to consider it as an activity involving party committees and party organizations alone. The purpose of party-organizational work is to establish the closest possible and permanent ties between the party managements and party members with cadres in the public organizations and state organs and the broad people's masses;

Control of execution must be the basic feature of managerial work. Today controlling means organizing. Control must begin with the drafting of a decision whose substantiation must be properly assessed and amended in the course of its implementation; it must involve the detection and popularization of positive results; it must train and educate and only then impose penalties for shortcomings. Investigation and party control must be such as to provide conditions for a dialogue and for enabling party members and working people to express their views, supervise the establishment of democratic intraparty relations, the use of collective thinking by party organs, the search for individual responsibility, control over democratic centralism, and the observance of the party's bylaws and program by the party organs and organizations;

We must decisively improve the supply of information to party organs and organizations. Their guiding decisions must be based on sufficiently complete, comprehensive, objective and timely information on new phenomena and developing problems in the life of party organizations and working people, on leading experience and scientific achievements and on the course of the implementation of assignments.

On the one hand, this calls for improvements in the system and ways and means of information gathering and processing. On the other, it calls for upgrading the organizational and, particularly, information standards of managerial cadres at all levels and the development in such cadres of the need and ability to seek and master the information they need and their skill to analyze and use it as a powerful instrument for the scientific management of social processes and as an effective means for control and education;

The study of public opinion and of the political moods of the working people must be improved. Under socialist conditions public opinion is the concentrated manifestation of the wisdom of the people and of their rich social and political experience. The extensive manifestation and active utilization of public opinion in management and education are indicators of the intensification of the democratic nature of our social system, the enhancement of the public awareness of the working people and the further strengthening of ties between the party and the masses and the ever more active involvement of the latter in the administration of the country.

That is why the party committees must establish permanent scientifically organized systems for receiving prompt and adequate information on public opinion in the organizations and collectives they manage. They must make full use of such information in their managerial activities and promptly answer all questions;

The effectiveness of political, organizational and ideological work must be upgraded. Everywhere and in all circumstances the comprehensive activities of party organs and organizations must be carried out and assessed exclusively on the basis of the planned and factually achieved political, ideological, social and labor results. A decisive struggle must be waged against self-seeking measures, formalism and the quantitative approach to the assessment of work done.

Greater attention must be paid to scientific research on problems of party work effectiveness. Reliable assessment methods must be developed and applied.

In the forthcoming period the basic task in the field of party ideological work is to achieve the type of changes in the public and individual mind and behavior which will lead to the development of an active life stance and will upgrade the social activeness of the individual in the building of mature socialism, the solution of immediate problems and tasks and the improvement of the socialist way of life. An active life stance means the attitude of the individual toward life, his work and his struggle for the practical implementation of the tasks of the building of socialism and the reaching of the communist ideals. It is based on the outlook of the individual and is implemented through the individual's behavior and practical actions;

We must enrich and intensify the ideological-theoretical and political content of propaganda and agitation. In this case the further extensive study of Marxist-Leninist theory, of philosophy, political economy and scientific communism in particular, is of profound significance. Particular attention must be paid to the more intensive study of the theoretical legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the ideological wealth contained in the works of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the basic documents of the BCP, the CPSU and the international communist movement. The processes and phenomena of domestic and international life must be promptly discovered and scientifically interpreted. A rapid and accurate class-party assessment must be provided in the interpretation of new facts and events. The mass and individual ideological processes must be studied;

Further efforts must be made to insure the fuller study and active utilization of the great educational influence of the socialist social environment, the labor collective in particular, public services, schools and others. In this area the ideological front must focus its attention, on the one hand, on the further ideologization of the environment and the improvement of the ideological training and responsibility of its management and performing cadres and, on the other, on the influence of the environment for achieving the highest possible educational results;

All ideological work in all areas and at all levels must become even more closely and effectively related to the political, economic, social, diplomatic, cultural, scientific and other tasks and problems resolved by the NRB at its present development stage. Actual contributions to the successful and timely solution of immediate problems facing labor collectives and the country at large is one of the main criteria in judging the condition and effectiveness of the ideological front;

More extensive use must be made of modern and scientific ways and means in the planning, organization and performance of ideological work. Scientific and factual arguments, an accurate class-party criterion, high standards, concreteness and aggressiveness must become the organic features of any ideological initiative and a decisive prerequisite for the enhancement of its effectiveness. This demands of the ideological cadres to master on a high professional level traditional and new effective ways, means and methods of ideological influence. To this effect decisive improvements must be made in the system for training and upgrading the skills of ideological and scientific workers, lecturers, propagandists, agitators and so on;

Ideological work must become the work of the entire party. The management of each party organization must feel directly responsible for the content and effectiveness of ideological work and for the upbringing and behavior of the party members and the other working people in the respective labor collectives and of the entire population in the territorial units.

The shaping of the communist awareness of the individual must be even more closely linked with the manifestation of his social role and active participation in the building of socialism.

Today the primary task of the ideological front is comprehensively to contribute to the implementation of the party's socioeconomic strategy and to make its contribution to the struggle for the application of the new economic approach, the development of comprehensive intensification, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the enhancement of effectiveness and quality. The objective need and scientific substantiation of this strategy must develop as a profound inner conviction shared by the party members and all working people while its implementation must be considered a matter of duty, honor, work and struggle by the entire people;

Even more extensive and more profound activities must be organized for upgrading the economic education of the working people. This training must be focused on the study and the application of the new economic approach and new economic mechanism. The unity and interrelationship among individual, collective and public interests must be shown; it must be made clear that the good work of the individual determines the well-being of the community and that the well-being of the individual depends on everyone else's work;

Scientific and technical propaganda must be expanded and enriched among all popular strata. Innovators, rationalizers and inventors must be supported. An atmosphere of intolerance of conservatism and bureaucracy and of anything which hinders the accelerated application of scientific and technical achievements must be created. At the same time, the ideological front must explain even more extensively and substantively the objective results of scientific and technical progress which, on the one hand, is a main factor in upgrading social labor productivity and production effectiveness and quality and, on the other, brings about profound changes in the sectorial, skill and demographic population structure and requires the timely availability of professional readiness and a mental willingness to accept such changes;

The labor education of the people and the youth must be increased and intensified. At the present stage of our social development, labor education may not be reduced to encouraging the love for labor in general. Today it is particularly necessary for it to include organizational and purposeful efforts aimed at developing in everyone a broad information culture, the aspiration to seek, master and use the latest knowledge and leading experience in one's respective profession; a rich organizational standard; the awareness and habits of labor discipline, and thrifty and most efficient utilization of time; and the development of a new quality of labor consistent with the requirements of the other production elements and used as a prerequisite for their further advancement;

Greater attention must be paid to maintaining a most favorable sociopsychological climate in the labor collectives and improving relations between managers and workers and among workers themselves as an important prerequisite for the fuller utilization of the human factor in production and the proper upbringing of the socialist working person.

Moral upbringing becomes particularly topical and significant today. It is scheduled to play a far greater role in shaping the life stance of the individual and in asserting socialist moral values in all members of society, particularly

the young generation. Its attitude toward the socialist system, the development of high communist virtues and active participation in the struggle for upgrading public labor productivity and personal contribution in the solution of problems facing the party and the people must become the principal criteria governing the moral features of the new individual. Today we must not simply increase the attention paid to moral upbringing but make it one of the basic directions in ideological-educational work.

An irreconcilable struggle must be waged against deviations from the norms of socialist morality, a passive attitude in social life, consumerism, parasitism, idleness, avoidance of work, careerism, egotism, thefts and other phenomena and actions incompatible with the socialist way of life.

In order to upgrade the role of moral upbringing it is particularly necessary to enhance the individual example provided by leading cadres, by the party members, as a major channel for transmitting moral experience from one person to another and from one generation to another, and for the establishment of a healthy moral-mental atmosphere in the labor collectives and for molding the collective public opinion on the basis of the moral principles and norms of the socialist society.

Patriotic and international education must remain the basic and very important direction of ideological work and a prerequisite for the strengthening and intensification of the ideological-political unity of the Bulgarian people. Ideological work must develop even more systematically and durably in all Bulgarian citizens a high level of patriotic awareness, national pride and a feeling of responsibility to the homeland, love and gratitude for the revolutionary traditions of the people and the gains of real socialism and intolerance of any type of display of nationalism and national nihilism.

It is the duty of the party organizations to develop in every citizen of the NRB and, particularly, the young generation, accurate class-party criteria in evaluating facts and phenomena in domestic and international life and readiness for active participation in the building and defense of our socialist homeland.

Continuing concern and attention must be paid to the strengthening and intensification of the international awareness of the working people. The party must continue to focus its attention on the further development of the objective process of interpenetration between socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The struggle on the ideological front against bourgeois ideology and imperialist ideological diversion, anticomunism, anti-Sovietism, Maoism, and left-wing and right-wing deviations from Marxism-Leninism must become even more aggressive. We must develop the type of positions held by all working people which will enable them in all cases to defend and promote the gains and advantages of real socialism and firmly to rebuff the attempts of bourgeois propaganda at slandering socialism and undermining socialist awareness and socialist morality.

At the same time, we must develop and improve our foreign political propaganda. Its purpose is systematically and convincingly to depict the tremendous successes achieved by the country in its economic, social and cultural development; to

explain the constructive and active peace policy of the BCP and the NRB; to expose the aggressive imperialist foreign political course; and to propagandize the contribution of real socialism to the solution of the basic problem of our time--the preservation of global peace.

The application of the comprehensive approach to ideological-political, moral, labor and atheistic education of the working people and to the planning, organization and implementation of the tasks of ideological-educational work is the principal scientific-organizational instrument used in upgrading its effectiveness.

The comprehensive approach calls for the all-round differentiated analysis of each specific situation and of the consequent tasks related to the upbringing and behavior of the individual. All ways and means of ideological influence must be scientific and consistent with the characteristics of the individual population strata, social groups and private individuals and the extent of their factual awareness; they must be strictly consistent with the final objective of ideological activities: the communist education of the people.

This calls for the even better mastering and application at all levels of the comprehensive approach to problems of educational work and for improving the style and methods of ideological influence.

The party committees must continue to pay greater attention and dedicate efforts and concern for the improvement of the party's management of ideological work and of ideological processes. It is particularly important to insure the competent management of ideological institutes, to improve the selection, training and placement of ideological cadres, to create highly trained ideological workers in the various fields and institutions, to enhance their political, professional and specialized skills, and to upgrade the level of control, responsibility and exactingness toward the work of ideological cadres and institutions and the ideological work of party, state, economic and social cadres.

Special attention and care must be shown for the further improvement of ideological activities in primary party organizations so that they may become the organizers of varied, meaningful and effective ideological-educational work among party members and the entire population. The ideological work of the primary party organizations must be focused on individual work with every working person.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is going through an exceptionally important period in building a developed socialist society: it is in a state of transition from predominately extensive to intensive development of the national economy, based on contemporary scientific and technical progress.

The Eighth Five-Year Plan will be a period of profound qualitative changes in the overall social, economic and spiritual development of our socialist society.

Unquestionably, this will constitute a new major step forward in building mature socialism, upgrading the living standards of the Bulgarian people and the advancement of its science and culture; it will be a major step in the contribution

made by our socialist state in the struggle for peace, detente and cooperation among nations in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Everything is in the hands of the people.

The well-being of all depends on the work of the individual citizen and labor collectives.

The Bulgarian Communist Party calls upon the working class, agricultural workers and people's intelligentsia, on the entire people, to engage in dedicated high quality and effective work and struggle, to work and creativity for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Forward to new great successes in the socialist building and prosperity of our dear fatherland--the Bulgarian People's Republic!

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